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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 56 August, 1931 No. 14

Leisure In A Machine Age

Stuart Chase

Raising Salaries

J. R. McGaughy

New Haven Conference

Reports of Sections and Round Tables

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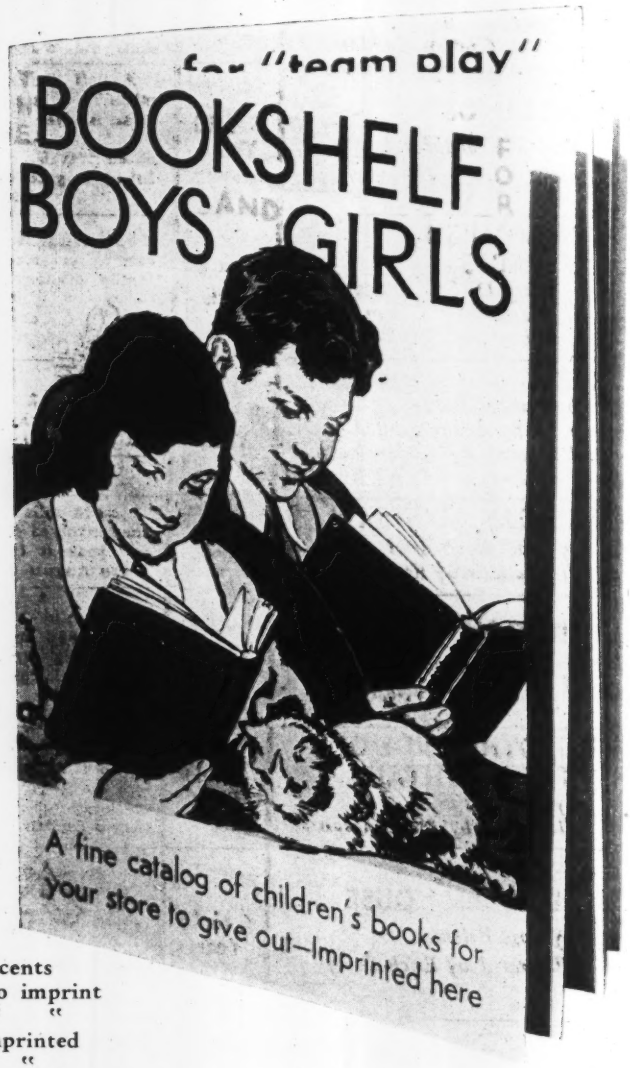

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CONTENTS

LEISURE IN A MACHINE AGE, *by Stuart Chase* 629

RAISING SALARIES, *by J. R. McGaughy* 633

EDITORIAL FORUM 642

NEW HAVEN CONFERENCE 643

CURRENT LIBRARY LITERATURE 666

AUGUST FORECAST 669

OPPORTUNITIES 672

CALENDAR 672

FORTHCOMING ISSUES 627

Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

We are unexpectedly fortunate in being able to present in this number the excellent paper by Stuart Chase given before the fourth General Session at New Haven. Professor Rogers' paper on "This Bequest of Wings" is being held over for the number in which "What Does the Public Want" by John Lowe and "The Public Librarian Looks at the Public" by Clarence Sherman is printed; three papers which present new and interesting, perhaps radical, ideas with both librarian and layman completely agreeing.

The September first number will be devoted to library buildings; including, besides the two articles on regional branches announced in July, an article on the new library building of the University of Cincinnati opened last year.

We regret that the length of the Conference reports has excluded several of our regular departments from this number.

B. E. W.

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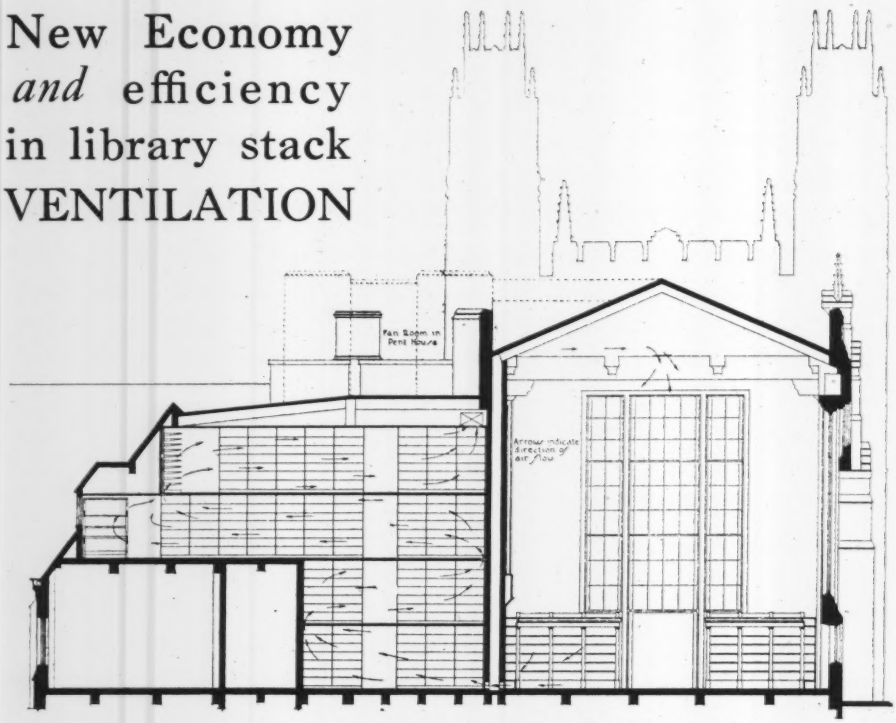

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Leisure in a Machine Age

By STUART CHASE

Labor Bureau, New York City

I AM sure that it is quite obvious from one point of view that to discuss the problem of leisure with devoted librarians is a task of supererogation. There is, however, a problem amongst those who give their time to less relentless professions.

In the last generation there has been a decrease in the average working day of about three hours. This decrease promises to grow, for a number of reasons. One reason particularly is due to what we economists call technological unemployment; whereby the machine, the time-study man, the great merger, are moving down upon the industrial structure and displacing working men and women at an unprecedented rate.

It is quite obvious that the only long swing solution for a situation like this, whereby we can produce the necessary food, shelter, and clothing, in less and less time, is that the hours of labor should also follow the curve of the technical arts and that men, as machines become more efficient, should work less time. So, this question of leisure becomes increasingly important.

It happens that I spent the last five months in the year 1930 down south of the Rio Grande in Mexico. I have been absorbed in studying the handicraft civilization of Mexico and comparing it with the machine age here in the United States. It makes a fascinating contrast.

Take such a book as *Middletown*, by Robert and Helen Lynd, in which they analyzed a typical community in the Middle West, and if you lay *Middletown* down upon Robert Redfield's *Tepoztlan*, where he made an equally intensive study of a Mexican free village, you have as exciting a series of parallel columns as one could wish.

In *Tepoztlan* and in many of the free villages of Mexico which I visited, refined in this handicraft culture, there are something in the order of one hundred holy days a year, one hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five when the men, women, and children of the community are celebrating a major or minor *fiesta*. The *fiesta* is the great celebration, the great channel through which that particular handicraft culture employs its leisure time, and I could not find any problem in the *fiesta*. It came as naturally and spontaneously out of the community as does the cultivation of their cornfields, the erection of their charming little houses, or the beautiful

Address before the fourth general session of the American Library Association, Yale University.

handicraft work which they make. It comes right out of the inner emotions, the inner life of those villages, and there is no social problem of leisure at all.

We will remember, too, that in thirteenth century Europe there were something in the order of one hundred holy days a year.

My friend, Benton MacKaye, in his book, *The New Exploration,* has drawn us a picture of boyhood in a New England village where problems of leisure time were at a minimum. His book, by the way, I believe you gave the honor of classing as one of the forty best books of the year in 1928. Says MacKaye, commenting on play in a New England town not very many miles from here:

"There was the swimming hole in the millstream and the flooding of the meadow for skating around the evening bonfire. There was the after-haying picnic in the river intervale, and double-runner coasting parties by February moonlight. There was baseball and shinny, trout fishing and tracking rabbits. There was the illustrated lecture on the stars or on the Norman conquest. There was *Evangeline* read aloud on a long solstice evening, maybaskets on twilight doorsteps, Drop the Handkerchief on the common. There was a grand masquerade in the January thaw (a sort of cultural lag from the *fiesta,* I think) and quadrilles. Reels and slides. The church bells rang out on the night before the Fourth as the sleighbells rang out on the night before Christmas."

Now let us jump ahead a generation, perhaps not quite to today, but to a summer Sunday in the year 1929 when the great bull market was drawing to its dramatic close. On a summer Sunday in America people also play. Some forty millions of them are being carried by a machine at forty miles an hour past Goodrich Tire signs and Come-on Inns; anon creeping in single line at one mile an hour to the escarpments of bridges, ferries, tunnels, and bottle-necked highways, in a steamy sweat of oil and dust. Many millions are eating the inevitable steak and chicken dinner at the inevitable blowsy roadhouses, while the gin gurgles into the Canada Dry and the radio drowns the engulfing of the canned tomato soup. Ten millions are seated in the dark watching a personable young woman alternately mislay and recover her virtue, for six thick rolls of celluloid.

For some hours of the day practically the entire population of the Republic disappears under something in the nature of sixty thousand tons of woodpulp to the accompaniment of a noisy if not positively sanguinary struggle between Susie and Junior as to which has prior right to Mutt and Jeff.

Along the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes stretch ten thousand miles of fine, hard beaches deserted save for the sandpiper, the sea gull, and the crab, but from point to point between these lonely stretches, more millions on our summer Sunday congregate, each with his bottle of pop, his banana, and his cheese sandwich. Running and leaping is frequently impossible in such mass formations, but phonographs embellished with a little sand, are always welcome. When the pop bottle and the banana peel have been duly deposited to add their quota to the littoral, there is more play to be had immediately to the rear. Here rise fantastic towers of lathe and plaster. Here tramloads of shrieking shop girls rush down frightful declivities. Here one meets oneself with a resounding thwack in the mirror mazes, is deftly bereft of equilibrium by spinning, heaving floors, loses hat and modesty by jets of compressed air, and here a five-dollar bill melts like the snows of April.

Fifty thousand are roaring as the home run king lifts a horsehide pellet over an Arrow Collar signboard. Hot, disquieted matrons are reading confession magazines in stuffy parlors. Far into the reeking night thin men in shirtsleeves sit bowed over pieces of cardboard and round, brightly colored disks, while throughout the day five hundred thousand ampler men alternately strike and curse at a small white ball, magnetically attracted to pits of sand, or, failing sand, to pools of water. Another million of both sexes are putting through a breach in a toy lighthouse and trying to ricochet No. 7 in one stroke and thus get another round free gratis.

Possibly Mr. MacKaye put his best foot forward and idealized his picture a little. Certainly I have put my best foot forward and stylized my summer Sunday a little, but I think the essential contrast is here. No problem in the one, the other bristling with problems.

Recreation has been defined by splitting the word and calling it re-creation; something which compensates in our leisure time for the stresses and strains generated in our daily work; work which becomes for many of us here in the United States increasingly mechanized and monotonous. Whereas de-creation has been called compounding the stresses and strains of our daily work in leisure hours and I submit that a good deal of that summer Sunday picture falls under the head of de-creation rather than re-creation. We see much of it devoted not to first-hand partici-

pation, but in second-hand, in third-hand participation, in watching, in listening, in letting somebody else drive us around. The Lynds, in *Middletown*, concluded that most people over thirty get their recreation sitting down.

A recent study has been made by Messrs. Leman and Witte, of thirteen thousand school children in Kansas, children both rural and urban. They included boys and girls from ten to sixteen years of age. Altogether some two hundred forms of play and recreation were listed. The children engaged in over two hundred different sort of things, but among the twelve most frequent were: reading the funny papers, motoring (which at that age, of course, means somebody else drives you around), going to the movies, watching sports, listening to the radio, playing the phonograph. Six of the twelve most frequent forms were mechanized, were impossible to engage in without machines. Nothing in Mr. MacKaye's New England scene had to do with a machine. And, my friends, I call this particularly to your attention, the most frequent form for both boys and girls at all ages was reading the funny papers.

We have here in the whole country something in the order of thirty million radio listeners a night. Fifty million people pass weekly through the gaudy doors of our moving picture palaces. Thirty-five million copies of tabloids and newspapers are distributed every day, and fifteen million copies of the popular magazines make their rounds every month. Our pleasure motoring bill, excluding the automobile as a commercial or business vehicle, runs to the astounding total of five million dollars a year. Our whole bill for recreation, play, and leisure time activities very broadly defined, I have calculated at twenty-one billion dollars, which is about one-quarter of our national income.

What does that mean? It means a huge industry; a huge investment. About half of the total has to do with mechanical contraptions. It means that there are many thousands of business men furnishing us with leisure time goods. Some two hundred million dollars has gone, in the past year, into Tom Thumb golf courses alone. These business men are up against the same problems of overhead expense, of over production, of speeding up turnover, of breaking down sales resistance, that we find in other industries furnishing us with essential commodities. Indeed, there is a vast competition between all our industries, including those furnishing play; a vast competition for that strangely limited dollar of the ultimate consumer. Our economic structure, you know, does not throw off purchasing power as fast as we can create the factories and plants to turn out goods. As a result of this competition, we find that the play industry, particularly and specifically the automobile, with its high pressure salesmanship, its posters, its annual models, its compulsion to keep up with the Joneses, its new gadgets on the dashboard, has cut into the essential industries.

In *Middletown* we find, for instance, that many families are giving up essential housing space, are giving up needed clothing, for their children, and are even giving up food—milk, if you please—in order to buy gasoline. So well has this branch of the leisure time industry done its share of high pressure work!

From the point of the business men in industry—and you cannot blame them as business men—the expansion of leisure time is important solely that the consumer may consume more leisure time goods. It is evident, I think, that the two great differences and the two great difficulties which mark off our leisure time activity today from that of Mexico, of Mr. MacKaye's New England village, of Europe a few centuries ago are: first, mechanization, and, second, commercialization. In other words, my friends, the battle is on between rewarding uses of leisure and pulling the levers of jumping-jacks, between people like yourselves and myself, who know something about the essential values of life, and the high-pressure fraternity who want to pack our leisure full of jumping-jacks; the faster they wear out, the better, and the more fads, the merrier. On one side, you have participating forms, first-hand participation—mountain climbing, camping, gardening, naturalizing, sun-bathing, swimming, amateur acting, and books, good books. You can not fail to notice that the rate of turnover, the rate of profitable return, in such activities is meagre. How are you going to collect money, for instance, from a sun bather? He is usually 'way off in the wilds and very difficult to steer through a turnstile.

On the other side, you have second and third-hand forms; clicking turnstiles, Roman stadia, burning up the roads, Hollywood, jazz, gin, Coney Island, dollar-a-hole golf, comic strips, woodpulp confessions and books, bad books—compounding the stresses and strains of our day-by-day work to a very large extent.

It would be totally unfair and I should be giving a very erroneous impression if I left the subject without saying that it seems to me that in the field of commercial and mechanized goods, there are a number of very amusing and interesting things to do. I

like to motor sometimes. I can even stand going to the movies or listening to the radio, occasionally, and I know you can, occasionally. We do not want to abolish this whole twenty-one billions of turnover. It is simply a case of selection, of proper balance, of not letting the high-pressure fraternity rush us, force us too hard; a case of picking and choosing those things which we can digest and throwing the accent at the same time on participating activities as against second-hand recreations.

If you will permit me to digress for one moment and make a personal confession, I wound up my last flight of rhetoric with the words "books, good books." I was an average youngster in a New England town. I shall never quite forgive my teachers in primary school and high school for making it impossible for me, probably as long as I live, ever to read and enjoy Shakespeare. They killed the Bard for me once and for all. They thrust me away from a number of classics, but somehow I made a connection, and in trying to analyze it, it seems to me that it came in this way: being thrust back from the classics, I read the comic strips of those days, the detective stories. I read the dime novels. I read the bad books, but somehow I stumbled upon Kipling and Stevenson, and they formed a bridge. They told rattling good stories. They had a plot that I followed with breathless interest, and yet at the same time, in the background there were ideas, there was a mind functioning, there was a philosophy, and they knew how to write.

Pretty soon I bumped into Galsworthy, and H. G. Wells, also men who told good stories, but who had a philosophy and who knew how to write. Presently, as the years went by, I had been, as it were, led around through the back door into what seems to me at least to be the path of good books.

I have a little shelf at home on which I keep about a dozen volumes and nearly every year re-read them. Would you like to know what they are? *Of Human Bondage, The Way of All Flesh, Tono-Bungay,* the *Antarctic Diaries of Captain Scott, Deirdre of the Sorrows, The Education of Henry Adams, The Forsyte Saga,* the Jacob Stahl trilogy, *Passage to India, The Man Who Would be King, Growth of the Soil, Huck Finn,* and I am thinking of putting *Middletown* on that shelf.

I think I am enough of an optimist to believe that we are going to win out in this struggle for genuine leisure. I think that our human nature will in due time be surfeited with jumping-jacks.

As I saw good old *homo sapiens* in the raw in the Mexican *fiesta,* I realized that here in the United States we are like children with new toys, and must go through a period of picking them to pieces, of examining them, of admiring them, of trying them. In the end we are coming out on the right side, but it is going to be a long struggle. We are up against twenty-one billions of dollars devoted to commercializing and mechanizing our leisure time.

No group in the whole community is more strategically located to do valiant service in this unremitting warfare for genuine leisure against jumping-jacks, than the librarian.

I have learned
To look on Beauty unconcerned,
And hide my hunger in a casual glance;
Idly to nod my head
To loveliness for which my heart has bled;
To stand unmoved, immobile by while others dance.

I have learned
To bank consuming flames that burned,
With ashes of grey reason. I'll engage
I know the play by heart;
I see behind the scenes; I know each part,
Each line. But I can never venture on the stage.

——STANLEY HIPP.

From *Best College Verse*

Raising Salaries

By J. R. McGAUGHY

Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

I AM in an embarrassing position if all of you are supposing I have some magic touch or formula by which your salaries will promptly be increased soon after the end of the address. I further am embarrassed in that I know entirely too little about your own problems, organization, the type of financing that is done in the various libraries, and so forth.

As the introduction indicated, my field is that of education—elementary education in particular. Until some five or six years ago my field of major interest and work was that of school finance. Very naturally I got into problems of salaries there and I suppose I have made twenty or thirty surveys of city school systems along the lines of financial problems, so I have been very greatly interested in the problems involved in salaries for ten or twelve years and have done a good deal of intensive thinking and some writing in the field, as some of you may know. But, of course, it is all in the field of teachers' salaries, so I am doing the rather presumptuous thing today of trying to transfer or translate some of my theories about the payment of teachers to what seems to be a sound application to your own set of problems.

That is the only apology I will make for not being a librarian or for not knowing as much about the organization and financing of libraries as you yourselves do, but I shall be very pleased to give to you some of the results of our thinking and planning and working in the field of salaries for teachers.

I might say in the very beginning that I did not choose the title of my address, "Raising Salaries." That is part of the presumption, maybe, that the title should so definitely say that. I think I would go further to say that, had this been a group of teachers, I should have refused to have accepted such a title. I have refused repeatedly to address teachers on how to raise their salaries, insisting that the only sound point of attack was to make a careful, scientific study of the whole local situation, the city with which you are concerned, and then determine whether the salaries should be raised or lowered, making a sound and somewhat scientific adjustment of the whole salary problem.

As I look through the evidence that I have secured about the kind of salaries that librarians have, I do not object very strenuously to the title, "Raising Salaries." If there is a group of people who need raises in salaries, I am convinced it is librarians. Teachers are more or less getting their deserts now. They, as a rule, don't have any kick coming about the kind of salaries they have received, but when those salaries are compared with yours in your very responsible positions, it is just unbelievable. It is a heart-breaking set of facts I have been going through in trying in some way to familiarize myself with this peculiar set of problems.

Today I am going to handle this subject from three or four points of view. I want first of all to go back to a very fundamental consideration of the bases that ought to determine what salaries should be—what are the sound bases for determining at what level librarians should be paid—and, further, what should be the bases of making differentials between any two librarians. First of all, what should be the level at which salaries in general for librarians should be established; and, second, having determined that, how shall differentials between individuals be made—on what basis is one librarian entitled to receive more than another.

That will be one section of the discussion. Another will be a discussion of salary schedules, whether or not there ought to be definite scheduling of salaries and what the characteristics of a sound schedule ought to be, whether or not salaries should be paid on a personnel administration basis of certain trustees sitting down and naming you individually and determining you should have so much and somebody else less or more, or whether it ought to be a somewhat automatic schedule. That will be another part of the discussion.

Another will be a proposal to you that any sound system of paying of salaries ought also to involve a sound retirement system. I think that is a very important part of the problem, a sound retirement system as for teachers or any other professional group. Last of all I will discuss ways and means of raising salaries. This is a case of doing like the preacher,

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taking my text and then departing from it. I will arrive at my text the very last thing I do.

I think I would propose to you in discussing what are the sound bases for deciding what salaries ought to be, that if there were some objective way of measuring how well you do your work as a librarian, that then should be the basis of the salary you should receive. If it could be objective, mind you! You know what I mean by that—objective in the sense that I can stand you on a scale here and determine your weight. Somebody else can do the same and decide it is exactly the same within the limits of even small error. If we had some kind of machine through which we could run a librarian and get a single mark showing she is just so good as a librarian and that this person is so much better, I would propose that salaries should be paid on that basis—on terms of how well you do the job you are hired to do. But that is a totally impossible thing.

It is proposed sometimes in the field of teachers' salaries that that ought to be done. How can you determine how well a teacher teaches? It is even more impossible, I think, then, for you. Let's see why it is impossible to measure in an objective way how well you do your job as a librarian.

In the first place, I suppose no two of you agree on just what your job is—that is, just what should be the outcomes of your filling your positions as librarians. There would be a great deal of disagreement as to the relative importance to each other of things you do and as to whether or not certain things properly belong in your duties, and so forth. If you don't know the exact objective, the outcome of your work, how in the world are you going to measure how well you produce this unknown thing or this thing in which we are in disagreement.

I think it is totally impossible to determine objectively how well you do your work and so the theoretically best basis for salary paying has to be discarded immediately; but you may say, even if you can't measure objectively in the sense of how tall you are, or how much you weigh, you can measure subjectively You can get the opinion of people about you. There are competent people who know of your work and they can rate you and say you are a better librarian than the other, or you, on a thousand-point scale, rate 763, and somebody else 762, and so forth.

There is a second possibility of paying you on the basis of how well you do your job. Admitting you can't be measured objectively, get somebody's opinion about it—competent people who are able to decide how well you do your work—and make a differential between you and someone else on the basis of that rating. That is sometimes done in the field of teachers' salaries.

Teachers are increasingly being rated. It is one of the great crimes we are committing to attempt to do that thing. It means some superior officer, who ought to be your good friend and adviser and helper, is put in the embarrassing position of helping to determine what your salary will be on the basis of personal opinion of how well you do your work. It makes difficult, almost impossible, the kind of relationships between superiors and those assistants that should exist. If you have that rating idea, every time you see you superior officer come near the work you are doing, I am very sure there is loss of morale. The teacher knows that she is all of the time in a sense being spied on for rating purposes and in order that the opinion may be turned over as a basis for determing her salary.

There are all kinds of serious charges of favoritism, and of feeling that it is there even if it is not. That leads to loss of morale.

So, I find myself in the embarrassing position in discussing the scientific determination of salaries, of having to bar from use the two theoretically best bases of determining salaries, the first one an objective measure of how well you do your job (it can't be done); and, second, of saying we ought not do the other possible thing, and that is, of paying salaries on the basis of how well people think you do your work—their opinion about your work. I am convinced neither of those is sound.

That brings us then to the situation of trying to decide what in the world we can use as a basis for making differentials between the salaries of two persons or two groups of persons. Because we can't use either of these direct measures, objective or subjective, I have reached the conclusion in your case, as in the case of teachers, that we will have to use some kind of index of how well you do your work—not a direct measure, but an index of how well you do your work—and I have gotten no further in my thinking than this. Possibly in discussion we may add to this, but I would propose that the two indexes of how well librarians do their work, as in the case of teachers, almost certainly must be the number of years' experience in the work, and the amount of and kind of training they have, because I don't believe we can administer to the complete happiness and

satisfaction of those working in your field, differentials between your salary and someone else's, unless on the basis of some of these objective indexes.

There is no quarrel, no matter of opinion, about how many years you have been a librarian. How much experience is a perfectly objective thing. Nor is there anything subjective or a matter of opinion about the training you have had, at least not the amount of the training. We could get into serious arguments as to how good the training is, or the best combination of training, for your particular job. That is not particularly objective.

There are other bases brought up often for making nice distinctions between individuals in the same field of work. I haven't debated experience and training up to date. I think I should say in the case of experience there is probably a law of diminishing returns. It is likely that the person who has been a librarian for twenty-five years will not, just because of that, be a better librarian than one who has been one only twenty years. You see the point I would propose as a matter of common sense, knowing little enough about it—I feel that undoubtedly the person with four years' experience is entitled to more pay, by and large, than the person with two. Certainly the person with four years' experience has grown. It is probable that the person with ten years' experience, on the average, will be a better librarian than one with only seven, but I am not sure where the law of diminishing returns comes in. You know more about that than I. It stands to reason we shouldn't propose an increment each year with each year of experience on to the end of life. Probably there is a maximum as far as experience alone is concerned, and possibly at the end of ten, twelve, or fifteen years, in the opinion of competent people in your own group, the maximum salary should be reached so far as experience is concerned.

In the matter of training undoubtedly there is a law of diminishing returns also. In your profession it is likely that the person with four years of training in library work after college, would be as good as one who put in ten. In the four you could probably get a maximum of the training available.

So, I don't know how to establish it, but it is within reasonable limits to offset one year of training beyond college as against two years. Certainly by and large a person with two years would be entitled to more salary than one with one, but where the end comes, I don't know, and the same with the matter of experience.

We have got along so far and nobody has gotten angry! The trouble begins right here, and that is whether there ought to be a differential in salary on the basis of sex. Should men be paid more than women, or equally?

Will you allow me again to revert to the field about which I know most, that of paying of teachers? You probably know that until relatively recent years, twenty or twenty-five years ago, it was almost universally true that men were paid more than women teachers. Then came the organization of teachers into the National Education Association and other organizations, and the women began to make themselves vocal, and we at once had campaigns for equal pay. They have been very successful. It is almost the exception now to find a good-sized city school system or county or state system in which there is not equal pay for men and women. It is a very strong tendency in education.

I don't know the facts about your own group. I have made myself most unpopular in recent years in discussing salaries in proposing that the payment to women of salaries equal to those paid to men in the same kind of positions, with the same training and experience, is unsound. I must defend that. I am bad enough for having tried my best to explain it away. My answer is this, and my reason for reaching that conclusion, and, believe me, I am most sorry to reach it. (If I remind you that probably 95 per cent of my own students with whom I discuss such problems are women, you will understand I don't do it from the point of view of becoming popular about it.) It is a very, very serious matter and the reason is this: Though there is no sound professional reason for making any distinction between men and women librarians or teachers, as I know, there is one incontrovertible fact, that with our civilization organized as it is and our system of economics organized as it is, there is a greater demand for the services of an able young man than for the services of an equally able young woman. It is too bad, but it is just true, and so long as it is true, I think it is totally unsound, and that our profession or yours will suffer, if we pass state laws making it mandatory to pay men and women equally.

What has happened in the teaching profession is this, that we are drawing into the profession very inferior men. Take two thousand dollars now and you can employ a competent woman teacher in that place but you will get a very inferior man. One of two things has to happen under equal pay:

You get inferior men drawn into the profession and held in it, or else you overpay the women. You may say that it is not possible. Plenty of our school teachers talking about the noble, sacrificing service they render to humanity propose they couldn't be overpaid, their service is too great, too noble and self-sacrificing—that you can't overpay a woman school teacher. It is not true at all.

These are not matters of sentiment, the facts determining the salary you should receive. They shouldn't be. Too often they have been in the past, but you have got to get it down to basic facts. As soon as you legislate against the workings of natural law, you get into the difficulties we get into in our profession.

I am sure we have reached the wrong conclusion and the wrong solution in equal pay, and I think it would be as unsound to propose that because the abilities are equally of importance, they require equal amounts of experience, to say just because that is true, the salaries should be the same. As sure as that is adopted as a principle, you are bound to have the same trouble we are having among teachers now of getting a lot of very inferior men or overpaying the women.

Probably that is as debatable a point as any, but it may not be a real issue in your profession. Maybe I am wasting time by taking this much time for it.

I want to tell you what I mean by overpaying women. Two or three years ago I was the director of one of the biggest salary studies we have ever made in this country, that of the New York City schools. The report has been published under the title, "Teachers' Salaries in New York City."

As director of that survey, which was carried on for a year and a half I suppose, at a lot of expense of money and time, we proposed that women elementary teachers of New York City receive a maximum salary of about $3,100. Now you stop to think what that means. Those women elementary teachers now entering teaching in New York City have to have three years of training beyond high school graduation. Many of those in service already have had only one year's training and a big majority of them probably have had two years of training, so we proposed that women teachers at the end of twelve years or so of experience should have, as a result of this automatic increment because of experience that I suggested, arrived at a maximum of about $3,100, which is high enough, as you compare it with what librarians get, or anyone else gets, with relative training and qualifications, ability, and so forth.

Those women teachers of New York City are a militant group, as I have discovered many times in conferences. They promptly employed a very brilliant, well known lawyer in New York City, went before the Board of Estimate and just jimmied through in the finest lobbying, political way a maximum salary for all women elementary teachers of New York City of about $3,500.

I insist that is a plain waste of public money, that those women with their training and experience and personal qualifications as they are in New York City—well, we are just plainly throwing money away, public money, by paying anyone who escapes the undertaker, during that twelve or thirteen years of experience $3,500.

Here is the way it worked in high school: It is agreed in educational circles, and I am sure you won't disagree, that we don't want in this country a purely feminine staffing of our secondary schools. We must have men teachers mixed in with women teachers. It would be as serious to have all men as to have all women. All of us accept that as true. There must be men teachers in high school. There must be married men with families. If there are to be married men with families teaching in the high schools of New York City, a maximum salary for that group of $4,500 is reasonable, that is, arriving at that after some number of years of service. When the children are growing, going to college, and so forth, anybody who knows New York City conditions knows that any sane committee would propose that they ought to go up at least to $4,500, so we established the maximum for high school teachers of about $4,600 at the end of so many years of experience.

There is an equal pay law in New York State, which means that every woman high school teacher in New York City who lives long enough to attain that maximum, regardless of what she has done since she went into the system in the way of professional growth, if she lives through the twelve years, arrives at $4,600. The equal pay law makes that mandatory. New York City, I insist, is plainly throwing away, almost the same as embezzling public funds, to the tune of at least three million dollars. It seems to me that was the estimate made of the overpayment of those women. It is not good. It is not sound, and you can pay women too much even in our God-chosen profession of education.

That is what I mean by equal pay with things organized as they are, and I am sorry about it as any woman could be sorry about it. There is a greater demand for the services of men in our industrial settlement than for the services of women. So long as that is true, it is perfectly futile and unsound to legislate equal pay. There ought to be a differential else your profession will suffer as ours has most certainly suffered in that attempt to stop the working of natural law.

I have proposed sometimes that equal pay legislation is just as absurd as a bill introduced in the Indiana legislature proposing to change the ratio of the diameter to the circumference of a circle, to make it an even three to make it easier.

This is one of the debatable questions and don't think I am speaking for the majority of those who have worked in the field of salaries. I am in the minority, but I am thoroughly convinced of the soundness of my solution, so I will give it to you for what it is worth.

I will mention a thing which may get into the council of your own groups as you discuss adequate salaries. It has been proposed we make differentials in salaries between two individuals or groups on the basis of the number of dependents that they have. There have been at least two cities that have been on the verge of adopting that. It gets away from the unfortunate drawing of the line of sex. It says if a woman with three bona fide dependents is employed, she shall receive more than a woman or man with none, and a man with four bona fide dependents would get the same salary as a woman with an equal number. That is a practical attempt to get around the workings of equal pay. It seems a reasonable thing, but it will defeat absolutely the very purpose for which it is put in.

Suppose here is a librarian blessed with a wife and six children. What chance has he? He might be able to stay on the job he had, when the policy became effective. Suppose he wanted a promotion or employment in another city or library, why should a board of trustees pay him an additional thousand dollars because he has six children? They are concerned with having the work of the library done. I am not saying it might not be perfectly sound to have some sort of state mother's pensions to encourage the right kind of people to have many children, but it is not the place of the trustees of the library so to reward men for having many children, or pay to women big salaries because they happen to have parents who are dependent, or crippled sisters and all of the rest, and it would certainly defeat the very end for which it was intended, so it seems to me the best we can do, with out civilization itself and our economic system as it is, is to pay men more than women. Otherwise we will get inferior men, or overpay women.

There are other things which might be made a basis for differential between librarians that I am not wise to discuss at all. It might be proposed that a librarian serving in a library with many books, because it tends to be a more responsible position, should be paid more than one working in a smaller library, or one in a large city should be paid more than one in a small city. As I say, I hesitate to mention that at all. I certainly wouldn't want to attempt to speak with authority in a field such as yours which I have not studied at all, but it is my belief as one thinks that through, that that, too, is unsound —that the distinctions between salaries ought to be based on the purely objective things of training and experience, with possibly a differential on account of sex, and that all others are totally unnecessary and probably unsound. In other words, it should work out like this: If it is a more responsible position, if it is a job for which it is hard to find the person with the rare ability to do it well, almost certainly there will gravitate to that position the person who will be receiving more salary because she is better trained or has more experience.

I think it will work out in practice that those in the most responsible positions or in the biggest cities, will get the biggest salaries, but I wouldn't attempt to make the differential on the basis of the size of the city or number of employees. I would trust to the natural, common sense workings of getting the best qualified people in the most important positions, that thereby the person in the most important position would get the highest salary, and trust it would be taken care of on that basis rather than superficially on the number of volumes or size of city, or whatever basis you might think of for making differentials.

So much for that. That has been a discussion of what I myself consider to be the sound basis for making differentials between individuals within the profession.

There is a still bigger problem, and that is: At what level should salaries for your group be established? What shall determine whether your average salary shall be a thousand dollars or five thousand dollars in a given type of position in libraries?

That is a very important and difficult prob-

lem. It has been proposed by some in your profession, as in mine, that the matter of the amount of investment you made in training ought to be recognized some way, that if you have spent on your education two years of heavy cost beyond college graduation, that might or might not entitle you to more pay than if you spent only one year, or none at all. I have provided for making a difference in salaries there for a difference in training. I think it would be unsound to make it on the basis of investment you made in your training.

Another is proposed, particularly in our own profession, that teachers must be paid a living wage, and we have gone further and said not only a living wage but also a saving wage, and someone made a distinction and named something they called a cultural wage, not just subsistence, but saving and living in a way that a cultured person ought to live, and proposed we ought to establish salaries that guarantee that.

Most of you would accept that without thought as perfectly sound and say we don't want teachers and librarians to have to live in hall bedrooms and go about shabby and get so they hardly respect themselves because of their economic situation. That, of course, is true, but here is a fact which seems to me absolutely true. I am getting as far away from the sentimental solution as I can. We will never get anywhere and ought not get anywhere as long as we are hysterical and sentimental, but here are the facts, to me, about the living wage business. That is just plain hobo philosophy. The world doesn't owe us a living unless we can go out and meet competition and wrest a living for ourselves from the competition with which we live. In other words, it means this: If you are foolish enough to induct into your profession, or if hundreds of you, or thousands of you are foolish enough to enter your profession and give a great oversupply of trained librarians, there is only one thing than can happen and that is, salaries must go down.

We are facing it much more seriously than you, probably, but we have a tremendous oversupply of teachers right now, qualified teachers, waiting for positions, a sample of the overpayment in New York City. The evidence in that is that out of sixteen thousand elementary school teaching positions in the city, there are waiting lists in New York City of certified, qualified teachers right now, as many as four thousand and five thousand persons long.

How can salaries be maintained if you are going to get an oversupply in your group and if you don't control the entrance to your group in some way through setting up higher qualifications for entrance to the training schools, more training being required before they are qualified to enter the jobs, and so forth; just so surely, you have no right to talk about a living wage because you don't have to pay living wages as things are organized now, if there is underbidding for every job available. If there are four or five people waiting for each job, the world doesn't owe each of those four or five people a living wage. They should have had more sense in the matter of the thing for which they have prepared, and those in the profession should give sound, scientific information that would prevent that most ghastly tragedy that does come where you do have great numbers waiting for positions. Underbidding and low wages are bound to result and in that sense I think we have a perfect right to say that the world doesn't owe us a living and it is futile to talk about establishing salary levels at a stage at which we can live on a cultural or saving level, whatever you please to say.

That again is hot stuff. I am sure you will all have some discussion along that line. I am proposing that we can't settle these economic questions, all governed by economic law, on the basis of sentiment. It just can't be done and if you do it on that basis and legislate through things that are a violation of the economic law, you are bound to have every difficulty conceivable. It just can't be done.

I have referred to the importance of the service we render as a basis for determining the salaries' level which a profession ought to be paid. Again, I proposed to you that things aren't paid for on the basis of their intrinsic value in our system of civilization. If they were, potatoes would be more expensive than diamonds. Stop to think of intrinsic value. We don't pay for things on the basis of service or salaries on the basis of service rendered, but on the basis of the rareness, of the scarcity of the supply of the thing we buy.

Why in the world should an alligator pear cost more than a potato? Probably there is not nearly so much nourishment in it, but it is scarce. The rareness, the supply and demand, in other words, is the thing that controls price, almost exclusively, and it works just as truly in the field of salaries as anywhere else, and you can't with great oversupply of teachers in this country talk about the importance of the service they render and tie each of those teachers to a high salary. Things aren't done that way.

I am very much convinced that I am sound in those theories. I am as sorry about it as I can be. I have to get up here and defend paying men more than women. It is not gallant and it is very embarrassing. It breaks my heart, almost, to say we have no right talking about a living wage and the world owing a living. If we choose a profession that is terribly overcrowded, the world won't bother about paying you the living you think it owes you. We can't run an economic system on a sentimental basis.

So much for that! I proposed that I would mention to you in some detailed discussion, or discuss with you in some detail, the matter of scheduling salaries, paying salaries on a definite schedule basis, and, as I suggested, I want to defend it as absolutely sound. I think the matter of the board of trustees or board of education or superientendent of schools and his staff getting together and discussing the individual and saying this person is worth so much and this one is worth so much, is a most unsound and unscientific procedure and we must have objective indexes of how well we are qualified to do the job and have salary schedules that are pretty nearly completely automatic so that the librarian knows that if she fills her position satisfactorily this year, she has a stated increment of salary coming next year—not having to play up to somebody's favoritism or making a particular campaign to make herself liked by trustees. I will do my job for which I am hired and well enough so I am not fired; automatically I will get the increment of salary and will do so until I arrive at a stated maximum. If I increase the amount of training I have, I will automatically go to higher levels and so on.

I am very sure that the gain in morale of having such a more or less automatic system of scheduling of salaries will a good deal more than balance the injustice done to the occasional individual.

I might have mentioned that earlier. I know perfectly well that any machine-like salary schedule will do occasional injustice to the individual. You know there are librarians with no training you would recognize at all who can do excellent work and others with the maximum training who are very poor, but it is not the truth in general. Any kind of salary schedule will do injustice to the individual occasionally, but the greatest good to the greatest number justifies a definite automatic salary schedule for librarians just as for teachers.

There are some embarrassing things in that field. Little as I know about your profession, I have discovered this. It must mean a very careful definition of positions because necessarily your salary schedules must be set up in terms of the various library positions and that means a standarization of your terminology and of your definition of position. You couldn't have sound salary schedules until the name of the position in this town is a proper name for exactly the same position in the other city, working under this salary schedule, and that, of course, is an easily solved problem, but one which you must do before you can have satisfactory scheduling of salaries.

The outstanding guarantees that you in your profession will get from a practice of salary scheduling are two outstanding ones: One is that it will have a very important effect on selecting into your profession capable people; that is, if here is a definite, published salary, so that you know that under the situation as it is now, if you enter this profession, you will start at this figure and can count absolutely on moving by steady grades to a definite maximum, then competent people who consider themselves at that level of ability will be drawn into the profession, and equally or more important is that it should be so organized, a good schedule is an incentive to growth in the profession while in service. It is easy to build schedules that will do both of those things, guarantee that the person who comes in is adequately qualified, because you have set up the qualifications by which you enter the schedule; and further guarantees that there shall be a strong incentive for the person to grow in his profession as he goes along in the service. It is easy to make salary schedules do both of those things, and you can't do both unless you have a salary schedule. That is not purely a matter of opinion.

Another characteristic of any sound system of financing a profession such as yours and mine, requires that there be a retirement system. A lot of the things I have said up to date today have reflected very definitely, certainly, a very great abhorrence I have that any profession should ask for special privileges of any kind.

When I talk to you about the hysterical basis of determining salaries and the noble service we render, as if we were chosen of God, like Methodist ministers, all of that is entirely beneath any professional group, and I am strongly against anything in the way of special privilege for a given profession, but I do defend the retirement system for your profession or mine because I think old age

pensions are totally sound for all, and because you are concerned with it for your profession, you ought to work for it for yourselves as we are, not as asking special privileges. We are librarians and we are concerned with our problems. Every worker in the world ought to have an old age pension or retirement system of some kind to guarantee against the economic problem in the loss and distress and dissatisfaction that comes when a person comes to the age where production ends without adequate protection during the years that he may still live. So, I defend the retirement system for you, and for us, and for anybody else in the world, not as a special privilege for a particular group.

There are some things you may or may not know about retirement systems. Some are as unsound and dangerous as they may be; others are very satisfactory and sound. One thing is that a retirement system ought to be based on large units. You see, a retirement system has to be based on actuarial facts; just as life insurance premiums are determined on expectancy of life, so the retirement systems have to be, and you know that the laws of chance don't work at all with small numbers.

For ten of you to attempt to get together and establish your own retirement system wouldn't work at all, but a thousand or, better, a million people, can have a perfectly sound one in which you can figure to the gnat's eye winker what it will cost each succeeding year, because in the big groups the laws of chance do work. So, it is very important in retirement systems that they be organized for as large units as possible. At least state-wide they ought to be—the bigger the better absolutely when it comes to retirement systems.

Another thing that ought to be true, that apparently isn't true in your system where you have these, is that they ought to be contributing systems. Each of you ought to be forced to pay into that system a certain small percentage of each of your salary checks. That has a very distinct advantage, partly psychological and partly economic. If you are helping to finance the retirement system, it has very much less tendency to reduce salaries. If here is a free pension system, financed by the trustees or the state or something like that, people will always take that into consideration in your salary and say you are entitled to a lower salary, but if you are stepping up and paying your half, at least, of the money that goes into the pension fund, it gets away from a lot of disadvantages of pensions in general. So I would insist on that, that it be a contributing pension rather than a free one, to which you contribute so many times a year a certain percentage of your salary, based on sound, actuarial computation, not on guesswork; and, further, that membership in it be compulsory, not voluntary.

There is a little exception there in our own field and I think it would be true in yours. Once the plan is adopted and about to be put into effect, I wouldn't make it compulsory for every librarian to join it. Those who are older can't possibly pay enough into it in the short time of service remaining to make an adequate retirement fund for use. The older members of the profession are also well along in whatever plans they may have attempted to carry through for protection in old age, so generally it is agreed that those in the service may use their option about joining, but anyone who enters thereafter is compelled to join, so we have compulsory membership for all who enter after the system is in operation.

This is very sketchy and hasty, as you have noticed, of course. I am attempting to cover many points and open up a discussion rather than to do adequately the job of defending all of these theses of mine.

Now I have come to the question of raising salaries, how to go about doing it. I have already by indirection or by opposites given you some notion of things that you ought to know, things that you ought not do in the matter of campaigning for salary increases. I think I will tell you in a little detail our experience in New York City to which I referred a little while ago. To my mind that was pretty nearly a foolproof method of studying salaries in any city, and any study of your salaries means increasing of salaries, no doubt about that.

In New York City we had a very public-spirited man—Robert E. Simon was his name—who was convinced as long as the teachers were so underpaid, as they undoubtedly were in New York City twelve years ago, let us say, or ten years ago—so long as that were true, we couldn't hope to make much progress in public education in New York City, for the teachers were expending most of their energy running to Albany and trying to lobby through mandatory legislation. There was a grand hubbub all the time, terrible dissatisfaction.

So, this independent person, who wasn't a teacher or a member of the board of education, an independent person, organized an independent citizens committee of about a hundred members, all of them not related directly to the teaching group nor to the

board of education nor to the city hall group, and they then proceeded to get supposedly competent people to make a totally impersonal and as scientific as possible a survey of the economic situation of the whole set of facts that had bearing upon teachers' salaries in New York City.

If the teachers didn't like our recommendations, as they didn't when we got through, it was nobody's business. Here was a totally fair, impartial group. They weren't under any obligation to teachers or to the board of estimate or the board of education, and their findings had tremendous weight. There is no getting around it, they were accepted by all groups as sound and safe and sane.

I think that is the ideal way of increasing salaries; just because of the interest which important people will always have in a profession of as great importance as yours, it ought to be easy in any city to have a group like that who will finance and organize an impersonal, scientific study of your salary problem. When that is done, the recommendations they make are almost sure to be accepted. If you yourselves do it, you are always, of course, in the embarrassing situation of assumedly putting out tainted facts. They are facts you yourselves have secured for your own advancement economically, and it doesn't carry the weight at all that the other sort of thing does.

New York City did it that way. Pittsburgh also used the same plan of increasing teachers' salaries there. I was an adviser of the study in Pittsburgh but not director of it. There a group of public-spirited citizens proceeded to hire Professor Riddell, of the University of Pittsburgh. He made a thorough-going study with definite recommendations as to what the salaries should be and the differentials between different levels of teachers. It was a totally scientific study of the whole thing and the recommendations were adopted by the board of education and are in practice in Pittsburgh now.

San Francisco did the other thing, and I think they have not yet gotten the adoption of their plan, but their teachers' federation, by whatever name it is called, employed a supposedly important group of competent people from outside to make a study for them, and as you see immediately, that has a very great disadvantage—that is, seeming to be not impartial facts, even though the directors are distinguished professors from the University of California. They have done it for the teaching group and their findings and recommendations are under suspicion immediately. Do you know whether that has ever been adopted there? I don't believe it has been adopted and there is a moral in it. It is not so likely to be adopted when it is known that the teachers themselves are back of it, though undoubtedly the survey consists of scientific facts.

That is about the best advice I have for you, that you don't get on soap boxes and get hysterical and sentimental about the tremendous, noble, and self-sacrificing service you are rendering. It is beneath the professional group and no professional group violated it more often than my own, and it is an embarrassment to me. But, accept the fact that we are in an economic civilization and on the basis of cold, hard facts scientifically arrived at, arrive at the soundest and most scientific solution you can of your salary problem, and if you can have it done by an impartial group so that there is no suspicion attached to the facts, you are most assuredly certain to have a most successful campaign, and certainly it is true of the librarians of this country that in any city that has a truly sound, scientific study made of your salary situation, there is bound to be an increase.

I am sorry to say you must be about the worst paid profession I have had any chance to find out about, and something should be done about it. My best advice is to attempt to do it through impartial groups, and another thing is to give the fullest and freest cooperation yourselves in making available the kinds of facts that are necessary. It was a little surprising in New York City that out of some thirty thousand in teaching positions, there were some sixteen thousand only who were enough interested in the work of the independent committee to give full, detailed facts in a questionnaire which we found it necessary to send out. It is very important that you cooperate, but if the actual carrying of the load and the responsibility can be done with independent groups, I am sure you will arrive at a good deal sounder solution and a good deal more speedy one.

Today I have grown taller from walking with the trees,
The seven sister-poplars who go softly in a line;
And I think my heart is whiter for its parley with a star
That trembled out at nightfall and hung above the pine.

—KARLE WILSON BAKER.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

August, 1931

Editorial Forum

WITH THE increase of membership in the A. L. A. and of attendance at the general sessions, the section and round-table meetings at conferences assume increasingly greater importance and much of the interest at the Yale conference was in respect to them. Professor Canby, in treating of the "Reading Habits of the Intelligent Reader" before the College and Reference Section, drew so large an audience that adjournment to the main auditorium was necessary. His suggestion of a book taster seems to be mostly a new name for an old function. The Lending Section had an extremely good meeting, but this may be said of most of the section sessions. A notable feature was the organization of a Junior Members' Round Table at which none over thirty are to be admitted, in contrast with the meetings of the "large librarians," naturally elders, at the Chicago Mid-Winter meetings.

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THERE MAY BE question of the wisdom of petitioning Congress for a library appropriation of $100,000,000 to cover a ten-year plan, this to be distributed among the several states in proportion to rural population, and the appointment of a federal library commission to supervise state work. This is scarcely the time to add such commitments to our national expenditures, and for so important a body as the American Library Association to propose such an appropriation may make an unhappy impression. Massachusetts, for instance, is holding its own in library work with its own funds and machinery and scarcely needs aid from the national government, while the need is greatest in such states as Louisiana, selected by the League of Library Commissions under the Carnegie grant as the field of maximum need, and in other southern states. Possibly it may be found inexpedient to take action along this line until brighter times, and then under some modification of the plan if that can be worked out. The question is to be considered further by the Committee on Federal and State Relations and ultimately by the Executive Board. The wisdom of a central supervising body with commission powers will certainly be matter of more debate than the Council was able to give to this important question.

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THE INCOME tax question in Massachusetts seems very like a cross-word puzzle in face of conflicting views of federal representatives in different parts of the state. An uncomfortable stir was started in Northampton by the claim of a deputy federal tax collector connected with the Holyoke office of the service that the employees of the Forbes Library, and presumably of its city library, both now administered by the municipality, are liable to income tax not only for the present year but retroactively for thirteen years. His position was to the effect that "in operating the Forbes Library, the City of Northampton is not discharging an essential government function. The compensation received by the officers and employees of that library is not received by them as officers and employees of the state engaged in the discharge of an essential governmental function and is, therefore, subject to the federal income tax." Some years ago when the question had come up the Northampton trustees had received word not to file Form 1099 at Washington because Mr. Harrison's salary as librarian was not taxable by the federal government. This very month Mr. Harrison has received bills from the Treasury Department, through the office of the Internal Revenue Collector in Boston, for taxes from 1918 to 1929 with an added penalty of 25 per cent. for failure to make return. Certainly this is confusion worse confounded!

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MEANTIME a test case had been made in Worcester by the employees of the Public Library in connection with the salary of Miss Edith M. Gates, and in June Acting Commissioner H. A. Mire at Washington reversed a previous decision and ruled that library employees could not be held for back taxes for the past five years, although the question was left pending for the curent and succeeding years. State Librarian, Redstone, has received assurance that taxes back of 1931 would not be collected. Evidently, the internal revenue authorities are mindful of the scriptural injunction "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

New Haven Conference

A. L. A. Council

THE FIRST SESSION of the Council of the American Library Association was held Monday morning, June 22, at ten o'clock, in Sprague Memorial Hall, Yale University, New Haven, President Strohm (later, Vice-President Wilson) presiding.

In the absence of the Chairman, Edward F. Stevens, Pierce Butler read the report of the Book Production Committee, and commented on it. The Secretary read the first recommendation of the Committee, as follows: "That in the name of librarianship, a standard classic of English literature belonging universally in libraries, no longer available in a suitable edition, involving no questions of copyright or ownership, shall be reprinted for libraries under direction of this committee in an edition in all respects having the qualities of bookmaking that shall recommend it to libraries and readers."

It was voted to lay the recommendation on the table.

The second recommendation was adopted as read: "That the Book Production Committee, in cooperation with the Book Buying Committee, and in no way encroaching upon or overlapping the already important services of the latter, as mutually agreed, may approach publishers for reprinting out-of-print standard contributions to knowledge and unprofitable classics at the point where the Book Buying Committee has not succeeded in prevailing upon the publishers to do so at their own expense."

The report of the Committee on Committees on Functions of A. L. A. Committees appeared in the A. L. A. *Bulletin*, May, 1931, pp. 270-76. The Council adopted the report and the recommendations of the Committee, with the following changes and additions:

It was voted to change "Affiliation of Chapters with the A. L. A." to "Committee on Chapters and Sections" and to re-define the function of the Committee to read: "To consider petitions from associations wishing to become chapters of the A. L. A. and from groups desiring to become sections of the A. L. A."

The Council voted its approval of deliberate cooperation between the two committees of Bibliography and Resources of American Libraries.

The last phrase of the definition of the functions of Book Production Committee was changed to read: "Especially the Bookbinding and Book Buying committees."

The function of the Civil Service Relations committee was changed to read: "To investigate problems of civil service relations, such as classification of personnel, and current trends in this civil service relations of libraries as revealed by a study of current legislation, federal, state, and local."

It was agreed that the Chairman of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee, Keyes D. Metcalf, should be asked to prepare a restatement of the functions of this committee.

The name of the Council Program committee was changed to "Committee on Council Program," and the definition of functions was changed to read: "To prepare outlines of matters for discussion at Council meetings (as provided for in section 18 of the by-laws)."

Mary Gould Davis, speaking for the Executive Committee of the Section for Library Work with Children, requested the Committees to consider the following amendments to the definition of the functions of the committee on Library Work with Children as published in the A. L. A. *Bulletin* for May: that four members be appointed by the Section, and that the Committee select its own chairman. The Committee on Committees agreed to consider this suggestion and report later.

The definition of the function of the Reprints and Inexpensive Editions Committee was changed to read: "To investigate and recommend for library use reprints of standard books in inexpensive editions."

The name of the Statistical Bureau at Headquarters committee was changed to "Library Research Bureau at Headquarters" and the definition of the functions of the Committee revised to read: "To consider the establishment, function, and financing of a library research bureau at A. L. A. Headquarters."

Ernest Cushing Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, reporting on "Cooperative Purchase and Other Lessons from Project 'B,'" announced that in four years the staff of Project "B" has reached the first objective set by the Committee—the location of 6,000,000 titles in American libraries by the Union Catalog.

The next operations, the speaker pointed out, should undoubtedly be directed toward cooperative cataloging but there is no reason save lack of means why the problem of

cooperative purchase should not be attacked at the same time. The staff organization would be equal to it.

Project "B," Dr. Richardson explained, represents a group of Library of Congress operations, financed by a five-year grant of $50,000 a year from Mr. Rockefeller, for the increase of the bibliographic apparatus of the Library of Congress in aid of research. These operations were undertaken following approval of the Council in March, 1926, of an A.L.A. plan for the promotion of research library service.

Undertakings were limited because Mr. Rockefeller's generous grant covered only one-half of the estimated cost of projects outlined, but the two most essential to students were begun: the Union Catalog, representing holdings of research libraries in the United States, and the Union List of Special Collections.

Lessons taught by experience with Project "B," as outlined by Dr. Richardson, are:

1. The futility of casual acquisition and the necessity of cooperative purchase.
2. The need for cataloging reforms.
3. The value and possibility of doing the most used books first.
4. The need of index aids.
5. Printed index catalogs, and
6. Local union catalogs.

Four cooperative projects for theological libraries which the Project "B" staff have undertaken were reported on by Dr. Richardson:

1. A printed list of theological subject headings used in the indexes to the current classifications of theology; (2) a collection of perhaps 200,000 references, forming an automatic select list of the best, or most used, 100,000 books in the field of religion; (3) a synthetic list of some forty-odd select lists in comparative religion forming a special list of best books in this field; (4) a list of names and dates of religious writers.

The first three have been completed to the point of effective usefulness for projects needing them as a basis, and the fourth is in active process for promotion this summer, with a large amount of material in hand for working up. A full report of Dr. Richardson's address will be found in the September *Proceedings* of the American Library Association.

Clarence B. Lester, chairman of the Library Extension Board, read the resolution passed by the Council on December 30, 1930. The following resolution was then submitted to the Council and adopted by it:

Resolved, That the Council of the A.L.A. advocates the appropriation by the Congress of the United States of $100,000,000 as an equalizing and stimulating fund for rural public library service to be expended over a ten-year period:

The fund to be appropriated to the Librarian of Congress, and administered by a federal library commission consisting of the Librarian of Congress as chairman, and including possibly the Director of Agricultural Extension in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Education of the United States, and two librarians experienced in library extension to be appointed by the President; or

The fund to be appropriated to and administered by a federal library commission of which the Librarian of Congress is a member, including possibly the Director of Agricultural Extension in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Education of the United States, and two librarians experienced in library extension to be appointed by the President; or

The fund to be appropriated to and administered by a federal library commission to be appointed by the President.

The fund to be divided among the states, territories, and possessions on the basis of rural population according to the latest census.

The share of the state, territory, or possession to be turned over to its library extension agency upon submission of a plan satisfactory to the federal commission for its use for the development, administration, and extension of large unit rural public library service; the state's share of the fund to be held to the credit of the state until after it has a reasonable chance to comply and the full sum given them.

Resolved further, That the Library Extension Board be authorized to proceed in accordance with the above resolution with the advice and cooperation of the Committee on Federal and State Relations and with the approval of the Executive Board.

Louis R. Wilson, speaking for the Board of Education for Librarianship, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That each state be urged to promote legislation authorizing the proper agencies to set standards for the certification of librarians, with the provision that such certification shall not affect librarians in service.

The resolution was adopted.

Samuel H. Ranck, chairman of the Committee on Library Revenues, read from his report, "Incomes of Public Libraries, Based on Latest U. S. Census Financial Statistics of Cities." It was pointed out that libraries

are apparently giving more per dollar of income received than at any other time before.

Josephine Adams Rathbone, chairman of the Committee on Code of Ethics, recommended certain revisions in the Code (THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 15, 1931, pp. 281-282), and the Council adopted the revision.

Josephine Adams Rathbone, chairman of the Committee on Schemes of Library Service, spoke on the report of the Committee, emphasizing in particular the fact "that any scheme of certification to be workable must be based on a uniform classification of libraries and grading of library personnel," and the desirability of states adopting schemes which "will bear some recognizable relation to the A.L.A. and New York schemes. . . . "

Charles C. Williamson outlined briefly the history of the special Committee on Cooperative Cataloging (consisting of himself, William Warner Bishop and Andrew Keogh), and its activities which resulted in a grant by the General Education Board of $13,500 to finance a study of the problem of centralized cooperative cataloging. Keyes D. Metcalf is chairman of the new Committee on Cooperative Cataloging which will supervise the study.

Ernest C. Richardson called attention to the fact that the Executive Board in March, 1926, was authorized by the Council to solicit funds for cooperative cataloging, in view of a program submitted by the Committee on Bibliography. He asked that there be a report at the Friday Council meeting as to what subsequent steps had been taken by the Board.

THE SECOND SESSION of the Council convened Friday, June 26, at 8:30 p.m., Charlotte Templeton, second vice president, presiding.

John B. Kaiser, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Relations, read the instructions issued to the Committee by the Council on June 28, 1930 (A.L.A. *Bulletin*, May, 1931, p. 269).

The present report, Mr. Kaiser pointed out, is one of progress, the result of questionnaires, direct inquiry, and a survey of the published records. Only 43 per cent of the institutional members of the A.L.A. written to sent in replies. According to tentative statistics there are at least 340 civil service agencies or commissions; at least thirty-five libraries affected by these commissions; only nineteen cities or counties where the professional positions in libraries are in any way under civil service, and thirteen places where all the positions are under civil service.

Resolved, That the incoming Civil Service Committee be instructed to continue the inquiry into current trends in civil service as applied to librarians, with authority to make such arrangements as it deems proper and advantageous for obtaining needed assistance in the matter, with the understanding that the spirit of the original instructions be truly observed.

Thorvald Solberg, former register of copyrights, Washington, D. C., presented a paper, on the Copyright Bill.

Mr. Severance then submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the province of copyright legislation to secure to authors legal protection for their works, and

Whereas, No principle of copyright requires or justifies—as a condition for securing such protection—the obligatory manufacture of an author's work within the United States, or justifies restriction of the importation into the United States of copies of the foreign author's own authorized edition of his work, and

Whereas, It is generally admitted that the United States should join with other countries of the world in attempting to secure world-wide and uniform protection for literary and artistic property, therefore we, the Council of the American Library Association, hereby

Resolved, That Congress be respectfully petitioned to enact suitable legislation:

1. To permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union by adherence to the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Rome on June 2, 1928;

2. To abrogate the requirement of obligatory manufacture of the works of authors within the limits of the United States as a condition for obtaining copyright protection; and

3. To abrogate restrictions imposed upon libraries or individual book buyers, to limit or hinder them from the importation for use of copies of the authorized edition of a foreign author's book.

A motion to adopt the report was made and seconded, but it was suggested that Carl L. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Book Buying, read his paper before putting the question to a vote. Mr. Cannon, therefore, read his address. Following his address, Mr. Cannon pointed out that passage of the resolution proposed by Mr. Solberg, although it would be in the interest of correct copyright, would undoubtedly meet with such opposition from other associations that copyright legislation in this country would remain at a standstill.

It was generally agreed that there was no

forward step in relation to copyright at the present time more important than the entry of the United States into the International Copyright Union. Mr. Solberg pointed out that the United States could enter the Union on any day that the President is willing to present to the Senate the Convention (after August, 1931, the Convention of 1928) which must be adhered to in order to enter the Union.

The Convention of 1928 was not to be actually in effect until after six countries had ratified it, but it was Mr. Solberg's understanding that three countries had done so; that Canada, which has passed a new law, would promptly follow; and that the necessary six countries would adhere before the first of August this year. [Note: According to information received before THE LIBRARY JOURNAL went to press, twenty-seven countries have now ratified the Convention.]

Mr. Severance proposed endorsement of only the first paragraph of his resolution if agreement could not be reached on paragraphs two and three.

Mr. Cannon considered the second paragraph unnecessary, as he understood the printing trade had abandoned the provisions demanding manufacture here.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to ask M. Llewellyn Raney (not a member of the Council) to speak. He read the text of the original resolution on copyright passed by the Council in 1921.

Mr. Severance again proposed that paragraphs 2 and 3 of his resolution be withdrawn.

Mr. Wellman objected to the passing of a resolution which makes no reference to the library's right to import. He also advocated that part of the resolution which concerns the individual's right to import.

The first paragraph of Mr. Severance's resolution was adopted. It was then voted to adopt paragraphs two and three of his resolution.

On behalf of the Committee on Education of the Board of Education for Librarianship, Dr. Louis R. Wilson presented the following report:

"In December, 1929, the Board requested the Association of American Library Schools to appoint a special committee to discuss with the Board the revision of existing minimum standards. In April, 1931, the Board received from this committee a valuable summary of replies to a questionnaire sent to library schools, and is at present considering them carefully in detail with other pertinent material. Substantial progress on the work of revising the standards may thus be recorded."

No action was taken.

Mr. Severance offered a restatement of the function of the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging, as follows: "To consider extending cooperative centralized cataloging."

The statement in regard to the Committee on Library Work with Children had also been referred back to Mr. Severance's committee, but the Committee decided to make no change, so the statement remains as given in the first report.

The Council adopted separately both statements as submitted by the Committee on Committees.

C. C. Williamson was next asked to present a communication from the Executive Board.

Dr. Williamson: Following the report submitted at the meeting of the Council on Monday by the Committee to Solicit Funds for a Study of Cooperative Cataloging, Dr. E. C. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, asked the Executive Board to submit to the Council a statement setting forth any action which the Board has taken to make effective resolutions adopted by the Council at its meeting held in Atlantic City on March 7, 1926.

These resolutions were as follows:

Voted, That the Council approve a request by the Executive Board, as circumstances permit, for funds to supplement and reinforce the present Library of Congress resources, to be expended (through the Treasurer of the American Library Association), at the discretion of the Library of Congress, in continuing and extending Union Card List of books, manuscripts, and special collections available in libraries throughout the world, and for related services.

Voted, That the Council approve a request by the Executive Board, as circumstances permit, for funds to organize such aspects as the problem of research books as cannot be handled by the Library of Congress; these funds to be expended under the direction of the Executive Board of the American Library Association and through its Treasurer.

Although these resolutions do not refer to cataloging unless by implication in the phrase "related services," it is understood that Dr. Richardson feels that the Executive Board in proceeding with the project for a study of the possibilities of cooperative cataloging through a special committee is encroaching on the field already occupied by the Committee on Bibliography.

This interpretation the Executive Board is unable to accept for the following reasons:

As long ago as the Seattle conference in

1925, the Catalog Section began an agitation for the extension of cooperative cataloging as a means of reducing the cost and improving the quality of cataloging in libraries which acquire large amounts of material in foreign languages, technical books, and old books which the Library of Congress does not purchase, and for which, therefore, printed cards are not obtainable.

The Board at that time attempted to finance the proposals made by the Catalog Section, but without success. The matter was, nevertheless, kept to the front of the program of the Catalog Section, and in the year 1929-30 the Section appointed a special committee to solicit funds. This special committee felt that its efforts to interest educational foundations were more likely to be successful if its authority derived from the A.L.A. itself rather than from the Section. It was, therefore, made an A.L.A. committee in January, 1931, and, as reported to the Council on Monday of this week, has secured from the General Education Board a grant of $13,500 to permit a study to be made of every aspect of cooperative cataloging.

It seems clear to the Board that the Catalog Section and the Cataloging Committee were clearly within their own jurisdiction in working for cooperative methods of cataloging. It is true, of course, that almost any plan of cooperative cataloging would incidently promote the bibliographical projects in which the Committee on Bibliography is interested, but the primary purpose of the catalogers, from the beginning, and the primary object of the study which has been financed by the General Education Board, is to aid the administrators of large libraries and various kinds of special libraries in getting better results at lower costs in their cataloging departments.

The special committee now at work will study very carefully all the proposals which Dr Richardson has made in regard to cataloging and it is not impossible that some of his recommendations may be approved. It is obvious that the activities of the committees on Cataloging and Bibliography touch each other at many points. Cooperation between the two committees is necessary, and it is the unanimous opinion of the Executive Board that neither one should be allowed to encroach unnecessarily upon the province of the other.

In response to Dr. Richardson's specific question, the Executive Board believes that it does not fail to appreciate the significance of Dr. Richardson's proposals within the field of bibliography. Having in mind their importance, the Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Board, asked him to make a restatement of the group of projects approved in principle in 1926. This *Restatement* was submitted under date of November 3, 1930, in the form of a printed pamphlet. Having received this *Restatement*, the Executive Board examined it with care and asked various individuals and groups to study it also, and make recommendations as to which of the various projects are of such major importance that they should receive first consideration.

Only one of these groups has as yet reported formally. Others are expected to come in soon for the consideration of the Board. It should also be noted that at the Mid-Winter meeting in 1930, the Council adopted the recommendation of the Activities Committee that the Executive Board ask the College and Reference Section, with due regard to the Catalog Section and the Committee on Bibliography, to draw up a definite plan for increasing A.L.A. activities in scholarly fields. Of the various projects mentioned in this statement, none except the one for a study of cooperative cataloging has as yet been brought into sufficiently definite form to proceed with financing.

A petition by the Young People's Round Table that the group be formed into a section was, in accordance with the by-laws, automatically referred to a special committee.

Adult Education Round Table

WITH OVER 300 librarians present, the form of a Round Table on adult education disappeared, to be replaced by the presentation of a few topics at the meeting on Thursday afternoon, June 25th, at the New Haven conference. F. F. Hopper, chairman of the Library Committee of the American Association for Adult Education, presided and introduced Ada Hart Arlitt, National Chairman of Parent Education, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, who spoke on "Parent Education." In the present program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers four things are requested of each state: leadership training courses, schools and institutes for parents, radio talks on child education and training, and correspondence courses. Libraries can cooperate in this by assisting study groups in providing meeting rooms and books, and by utilizing the courses outlined in *Child Welfare*, of which three sets appear; one on home economics, one on child behavior, and a third outlining a book. The summer round-up offers another chance for library

cooperation. This house-to-house canvass has health as its purpose but library literature can be left along with the medical inspection. It was pointed out from the floor that study and discussion groups develop local resources and are vitalized by lay efforts. What the small library can do in its community in advancing adult education was presented by Charles R. Green, of the Jones Library at Amherst, Mass. Even before its present fine building was erected, that library in a community of 6,000 was developing contacts with the farmers, factory people, foreigners, and faculties. The discussion which followed the talk emphasized the importance of making the book collection right and suited to the community. Reading will follow. Before adjournment, the Round Table authorized the Executive Assistant in Adult Education to appoint a committee to consider a continuing organization and to report its recommendations at next year's meeting.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Executive Assistant.*

Agricultural Libraries Section

THE MEETING was called to order Monday afternoon, June 22, in Harkness Hall, by the chairman, W. W. Ellis. The report of the Committee on Cooperative Bibliographical Aid, submitted by the chairman, Louise O. Bercaw, was read by the acting secretary. The Committee has continued to furnish literature lists to *Rural America,* and the "Index to the Sources of the Official and Unofficial Agricultural Statistics of California" is now complete in five parts, mimeographed, issued by the Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as *Agricultural Economic Bibliography* 31. The committee was continued, and now consists of Louise O. Bercaw, chairman, Library, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Jane Frodsham, Library, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri; Bertha E. Herse, Library, Oregon State Agricultural College; Cora L. Feldkamp, Library, Office of Experiment Stations; Caroline B. Sherman, editor, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and Julia Wright Merrill (ex-officio), American Library Association. The main feature of the program was the report of the Committee on Relationship between the U. S. Department of Agriculture libraries and the libraries of land-grant colleges, universities and experiment stations. The basis of the report and following discussion was a questionnaire sent out in February, relating to the improvement of land-grant college libraries and aids for a more complete realization of their needs. Charles H. Brown, chairman of the committee, gave the report and led the discussion. After adjournment the members visited the Connecticut Experiment Station. A breakfast Wednesday morning was attended by twenty-six.

The report of the nominating committee was submitted by James A. McMillen, chairman, and the officers nominated were elected, as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, Librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Secretary, Miss Jessie M. Allen, Librarian, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

JESSIE M. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

American Association of Law Libraries

THE TWENTY-SIXTH annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held in the new Sterling Law Buildings of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., June 22-26, 1931. There were six regular sessions, one of which was a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries, and a joint banquet with this same association. The Association was welcomed to the Yale University Law School by Dean Charles E. Clark and Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, and to the state of Connecticut by George S. Godard, State Librarian. At the opening session, testimonials were read to departed members, William H. Alexander, formerly of the library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Rowena Ula Compton of the Indiana University Law Library, and Mrs. Margaret Center Klingelsmith of the Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania. A number of excellent and interesting papers were read during the week, and the discussion at the round-tables was animated and informative. The committee reports showed that their members had spent an active year. Both Yale University and the state of Connecticut were most gracious hosts. Prof. Hicks and his staff gave a delightful tea in the students' lounge of the Sterling Law Buildings, and George S. Godard, State Librarian, planned an enjoyable day's trip to Hartford, where we were welcomed by Gov. Cross of Connecticut, and Mayor Batterson of Hartford. After luncheon at the Hartford Club, Rev. Archibald told us of the life of Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut. Hon. William M. Maltbie, Chief Justice of Connecticut, spoke eloquently at the joint banquet on "Connecticut."

Miss Rosamond Parma was re-elected President of the Association. Full proceedings will be published in the *Law Library Journal*.

LOTUS LUCILE MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

American Library Institute

THE FIRST SESSION of the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Institute was held in Harkness Hall, Yale University, at 2:30 p.m., June 23. It was an open meeting with more than two hundred in attendance. A letter from Dr. Melvil Dewey, founder of the Institute, was read by the President, Dr. Theodore W. Koch. Dr. Dewey urged the importance of the Institute as an independent discussion group. Dr. E. C. Richardson's paper, "The Curse of Bibliographical Cataloging," was a plea for prompt preparation of briefer catalog cards as contrasted with full entry cards, which should be prepared, printed and distributed only by the few libraries able to give such service. Dr. M. L. Raney and Mr. Victor H. Paltsits supported his contention that briefer cards prepared more promptly are what libraries most generally need in their catalogs. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson's paper, "Do We Want a Library Science?" expressed considerable scepticism as to the value of objective, statistical methods when applied to the study of library problems. His article was published in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for July. Mr. Thorvald Solberg, former Register of Copyright, spoke on "Impending Copyright Legislation." He discussed the attitude of the United States toward the rights of foreign authors and urged support of the bill endorsed by the American Library Association at the last session of Congress, as the best practicable means of entering the International Copyright Union.

The second session, open to fellows of the Institute, was held at the Yale Faculty Club at 6:30 p.m. of the same day. It was one of the largest dinner meetings so far held by the Institute. Thirty-five fellows were present. A paper on the history and development of the Institute during its first twenty-five years, prepared by Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, former secretary and present member of the Executive Board, was read by the secretary. A sustaining membership in the American Library Association was contributed, in the name of the Institute, by a group of those present. A resolution, supporting the views on international copyright, as expressed by Mr. Solberg at the afternoon session, was adopted.

FRANK K. WALTER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Art Reference Round Table

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED people attended the meeting of the Art Reference Round Table in New Haven on June 23, following a luncheon of art and music librarians. At the general morning session, Mr. F. A. Whiting, president of the American Federation of Arts, spoke on "Coordinating Comunity Programs for Art Appreciation," and this same topic formed the basis for the afternoon's discussion, developed by reports of existing library approaches to this problem. Miss Ida Faye Wright, Evanston Public Library, outlined the growth of the Art Center at Evanston which began as a memorial collection in the library and is still housed there. Miss Agnes Savage, Detroit Institute of Arts, speaking on "The Cooperation of a Public Library with an Existing Museum," gave a résumé of the museum branch maintained in the Detroit Institute of Arts by the Detroit Public Library. This form of cooperation was fostered by the fact that both are municipal institutions. Miss Helen J. Baker, Metropolitan Museum of Art, spoke on "The Independent Museum and Museum Library" as exemplified in the collections and files necessary for curatorial work at the Metropolitan Museum. She emphasized the need for keeping the books and photographs within the library walls, although the lantern slides are lent. Discussion from the floor following each paper brought out many interesting developments. Miss Titcomb of Hagerstown told of a county museum in cooperation with the library of Washington County, Maryland, and Mrs. Scheuber of Forth Worth, Texas, described the work of her library, which was one of the early ones to arrange for art exhibitions. The Costume Committee reported on an interesting questionnaire to assist the H. W. Wilson Company in shaping the proposed Costume Index. The A.L.A. Art Index Committee had a statement from the publishers of a projected cumulation of the *Art Index*, with back indexing to 1919 incorporated as a foundation volume, providing the financial support is sufficient.

Miss Marian Comings, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was elected chairman and Miss Dorothy Breen, St. Louis Public Library, secretary for the coming year.

MARIAN COMINGS, *Secretary*.

Association of American Library Schools

A MEETING of the Association of American Library Schools was held at the Hotel Taft in New Haven, June 24, 1931, with representatives of seventeen schools present. The Association voted to become a sustaining member of the A.L.A. A program was presented under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Martin, dealing with the general subject of the professional status of the children's librarian. The next day a joint meeting with the Professional Training Section under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter dealt with various aspects of the placement problem from the point of view of the A.L.A. Personnel Division, the Library Executive, the Library School Placement Bureau, and the Library School Graduate. Officers elected for the following year were: Miss Clara E. Howard, President; Mr. Carleton B. Joeckel, Vice-president.

ISABELLA K. RHODES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Bibliographical Society of America

AT THE MEETING on Tuesday, June 23, Dr. Frederick A. Pottle, Professor of English in Yale University, spoke on "Printer's Copy in the Eighteenth Century," illustrating his talk by specimens of copy selected from the Boswell manuscripts now being edited by him. Mr. Albert C. Bates, Librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, read a paper entitled "Some Notes on Early Connecticut Printing," demonstrating conclusively that a paper may treat of titles of long-forgotten books and yet be full of human interest. Mr. R. W. G. Vail, Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, spoke on "James Johns, Vermont Pen-Printer" and gave an enlightening picture of the achievements and personality of a man who holds a unique position in the field of the American printed book.

The second meeting on Thursday afternoon was called to order by the President, who announced as the first speaker Gilbert McC. Troxell of Yale University Library, who read a paper on "The Elizabethan Club of Yale University." William F. Hopson of New Haven set forth his reminiscences of a great engraver and maker of books in "Sidelights on William James Linton." The President announced that this contribution from Mr. Hopson was supplemented by a display of books, manuscripts, prints, and other engravings by or relating to Linton set forth in the Yale University Library by Dr. Keogh. Carl Purington Rollins, Printer to Yale University, set forth the aims, objects, accomplishments of "The Bibliographical Press at Yale University," and illustrated this by examples of the work of this press on view at the meeting place. The President called on Mr. Vail for a statement about progress on Sabin, and on Mr. Gerould for a statement about the progress on the "List of the serial publications of foreign governments." The President remarked on the progress in connection with the checklists of newspapers, stating that copy for the lists of Arizona and Florida papers was now in the hands of the editorial committee and that encouraging progress was being made in this for various other states. The President said that the need was great for more funds for printing, and one effective means of meeting this need lay in additions to the membership list. The President spoke about the Index to the first twenty-five volumes of the "Papers" of the Society and the preceding publications, copy for which is now in the hands of the printer, and announced that a prospectus and form of invitation would be ready for distribution at an early date. In this connection the President called on Dr. Meyer for a statement about the Index to the proceedings and other publications of the Bibliographical Society of London presented by Dr. Cole at the Washington meeting in 1929. Dr. Meyer stated that an invitation to subscription to this work would soon be ready for distribution. This, like the Index to the "Papers" of the Bibliographical Society of America, is to be done outside the regular publishing activities of the Society, and it is hoped that means might be at hand by which a sufficient number could be printed for presentation to the members of the British Society. Dr. Meyer also called attention to the fact that a new representative of the Bibliographical Society on the American Council of Learned Societies ought to be elected at this meeting, the two-year term of Mr. Lydenberg expiring this year. On his motion Mr. Lydenberg was chosen as a second representative of the Bibliographical Society on the American Council of Learned Societies for a four-year term. Dr. Meyer announced the appearance of volume 1 of the reprint of the *British Museum Catalogue*, added that 197 American subscriptions had been received, which meant that only three more subscribers on this side of the water could properly come in and take advantage of the 20 per cent discount offered American subscribers by the grant from the Rockefeller

Foundation. A vote of thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation for their aid to scholarship and research afforded by this grant was voted.

The President then called for the report of the Nominating Committee, and Mr. Severance, speaking on behalf of Dr. Meyer and Dr. Koch, reported the following nominations: President, Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island; First Vice President, J. C. M. Hanson, Professor in the Graduate Library School University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Second Vice President, P. L. Windsor, Librarian of the University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Illinois; Secretary, Augustus H. Shearer, Librarian of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, New York; Treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, 83 Francis Street, Boston, Massachusetts. All nominations were duly seconded, and the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted. Mr. Lydenberg handed the gavel over to Mr. Worth with expression of best wishes for the new officers. After the meeting adjourned opportunity was given for more detailed examination of the display of the bibliographical press at Yale University than was possible during the meeting, Mr. Rollins serving as interpreter and expositor of an instructive and illuminating exhibition.

H. M. LYDENBERG, *President.*

Business Libraries Section

THE BUSINESS LIBRARIES Section had two meetings, the general subject of which was "The Literature of Business." At the first meeting, held Monday afternoon, June 22d, the speakers were Mr. Earl Whitehorne, Assistant Vice-President, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Mr. Robert J. Usher, Librarian, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, and Miss Florence Waller, Technology Librarian, Seattle, Wash. Mr. Whitehorne, in talking of the business paper in the library, stressed the importance of the various kinds of business papers in their respective fields and the challenge to libraries and to librarians which results as it becomes more and more vital that this information be made everywhere available to business men. Mr. Usher presented the subject of the periodicals issued by business associations. He named a number of the more important ones and indicated their value and the special fields which they cover. Miss Waller discussed the need for more indexing of business publications and suggested that herein lay an opportunity for some group to serve business in a way that had not yet been tried to its full extent. In the discussion which followed this paper it was suggested that there is not so much need for indexing more periodicals as for more lists and more frequent lists of periodicals indicating where certain material can be found.

The second meeting of the Section was held Wednesday evening, June 24th. Three speakers addressed the meeting, Dr. H. Parker Willis of New York, Mr. Louis Wiley, Business Manager of the *New York Times*, and Mr. C. W. Steffler, Managing Editor of *Commerce and Finance*. Dr. Willis treated the subject of the economic press and its relation to library work and to librarians in a general way; Mr. Wiley gave an outline of the services of the *New York Times;* and Mr. Steffler set forth in some detail the kind of information contained in the commercial and financial weekly of which he is the head.

A short business meeting followed the papers in which the following officers were reelected: Chairman, L. Elsa Loeber, New York Chamber of Commerce; Vice-Chairman, Nellie Mignon Fisher, Portland Library Association, Portland, Ore.; Treasurer, Marion L. Hatch, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Secretary, Florence M. Waller, Seattle Public Library.

Catalog Section

THREE MEETINGS were held by the Catalog Section: the General Session, the Round Table for catalogers in large libraries, and the Round Table for catalogers in small libraries. The attendance ranged from 200 to 450. The chairman of the Section, Mildred M. Tucker, presided at the General Session. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read and accepted. The reports of the Committee on Regional Groups, Editorial Committee, Committee on Standardization of Rules for Arrangement, and the Committee on Standardization of Periodicals were read and accepted. The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution was read, and the new revised constitution accepted. Nathan van Patten presented a paper "The Future of Cataloging." This was followed with discussions by Harriet B. Prescott, Mrs. Frances R. Coe, Harriet D. McPherson, and T. Franklin Currier. Anna M. Monrad spoke on "The Use of the Dexigraph in Making an Official Catalog." The chairman presided at the Round Table for Catalogers in Large Libraries. The prin-

cipal paper was given by A. F. Kuhlman on "Public Document Problems that Confront Large Research Libraries — the New Situation." Discussion followed. At Margaret Mann's suggestion the section voted to take a sustaining membership of $100. in the A.L.A. as a contribution toward the Endowment Fund drive. This amount was largely raised at the meeting, the Round Table for small libraries also contributing. Mary H. Davis presided at the Small Libraries Round Table—the general topic being "Cataloging Problems." Papers were read by Katherine H. Rock on "Cataloging Plus" and by Juanita Kersey on "Some Cataloging Problems." These were followed by discussion.

Officers for 1931-32 were elected: Chairman, Ralph M. Dunbar, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Secretary-Treasurer, Kathleen M. Thompson, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

RUTH B. MCLEAN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

College And Reference Section

THE COLLEGE and Reference Section held one general meeting and three round tables; one for reference librarians, one for administrators of the larger college, university and reference libraries, and one for librarians and staff members of college and university libraries. All four meetings were held on June 26. The chairman, F. L. D. Goodrich, of the College of the City of New York Library, presided at the general meeting and at the meeting for librarians and staff members of college and university libraries.

The attendance at the round table for administrators of the larger college, university and reference libraries was limited to the librarians, and one assistant each, of institutions having a total annual budget in excess of $30,000.

Outstanding speakers at the various meetings were Marilla W. Freeman, Public Library, Cleveland, who discussed "Building a Large Reference Collection in a Public Library"; Nathan van Patten, Stanford University Libraries, who questioned, "Is a Separate Organization of University Libraries Desirable?"; Professor Alfred D. Compton, of the College of the City of New York, who queried, "What May a Professor Expect from the College Library?"; and President Henry M. Wriston, of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, who spoke on "The College Library and Alumni Reading." The chief speaker at the general meeting was Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. An enormous crowd gathered in Woolsey Hall to hear Dr. Canby's address on "Reading Habits of the Intelligent Reader."

At the business meeting of the Section a report of the Board of Management, submitting thirteen projects for the consideration of the Executive Board of the A.L.A. was adopted, this report having been drawn up in compliance with the request of the Activities Committee of the A.L.A.

JACKSON E. TOWNE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

County Libraries Section

THE COUNTY LIBRARIES Section held its annual meeting on Monday, June 22, 1931. Miss Charlotte Templeton presided over the first meeting. Much discussion followed the paper of Miss Alice S. Tyler on the "Need for More Specialized Training for the County Librarian." The requirements for a county librarian as summed up by Miss Beal were "Enthusiasm tempered with tolerance, intelligence softened by understanding, courage controlled by common sense, a college graduate with a year at library school, at least two years of public library experience, a special summer course for county librarians, and one who has never been known to high-hat anyone." A resolution was adopted urging the incoming executive board to appoint a committee to make a study of the question and to report its findings at an early meeting. Many interesting and helpful suggestions were presented in the paper "Cooperation Between School and County Library," and the discussion which followed it.

The second meeting was a joint session with the League of Library Commissions, held Tuesday evening, June 23, at 8:30, in Battell Chapel with a symposium on the Place of the Book Truck in County Library development. The reports from The East, The West, The Middle West and The South on "The Outlook for County Library Establishment" showed a marked increase in the development of the County Library movement. The motion picture "Somerset County Library Campaign" was excellent propaganda for a county wishing to start a library, while "The New Castle County Free Library in Action" gave an idea of what the County Library has to offer.

Officers for 1931-32 were elected as follows: Chairman, Miss Lillie Wulfekoetter, Supervisor of Branches, Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Edith Gantt, Librarian, Solano

County Free Library, Fairfield, California; Director, Miss Mary Walton Harris, Librarian, Webster Parish Library, Minden, Louisiana.

NELLIE MORTON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Hospital Libraries

MORE THAN two hundred interested and enthusiastic persons attended the Hospital Libraries Round Table which convened in the Gallery of Fine Art in New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 24, at 8:45 o'clock. In the absence of the Chairman of the Hospital Libraries Committee, Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, of the United States Veterans Bureau, Mr. C. W. Sumner, of the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library, presided. Mr. Strohm introduced the guest of honor and principal speaker, Dr. Sexton, President of the American Hospital Association. Before introducing Dr. Sexton, Mr. Strohm paid a high tribute to the value of hospital library work and emphasized its humanitarian and therapeutic aspects. In speaking of book selection for patients, Dr. Sexton emphasized what he considered a fundamental principle for the hospital librarian to follow and that principle was to try to give the patient what the patient wants. He was, of course, referring to the average patient in general hospitals and excepting neuropsychiatric patients, and mental patients. Miss Isabel DuBois, Director of Libraries, Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy Department, was the second speaker on the program and her subject was "The Fundamental Principles of Book Selection for Patients." Miss Alice B. Crosby, of the United States Veterans Hospital Library, Camp Custer, Michigan, following Miss DuBois, presented an interesting paper entitled, "Selecting of Books for Neuropsychiatric Patients." Discussion of this paper was given by Mercy B. Stoner, Bloomingdale Hospital Library, White Plains, N. Y. "Reading Needs of the Tuberculosis Patient" was discussed by Miss Adeline M. Macrum, of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh. This paper was to have been discussed by Miss Mary F. Webster, of the Public Library, New Haven, Conn., but as the hour was growing late Miss Webster graciously gave her time to Miss E. Kathleen Jones, who had had the unusual privilege of attending the meeting of the British Library Association in 1930. Miss Jones described the very rapid and extensive development of hospital library work in Europe, pointing out especially the recent development of this work in Canada, England, Denmark and Germany.

Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the meeting, pointed out the amazing development of hospital library work which has taken place in the United States since the war.

C. W. SUMNER, *Acting Chairman.*

Institution Libraries Round Table

THIS PRISON LIBRARIES meeting was held June 25 before an audience of over 300. The first speaker was Austin MacCormick, Assistant Director U. S. Bureau of Prisons. Under the title "The Librarian Goes to Prison" he emphasized the importance of organized libraries in penal institutions as agencies of wholesome recreation and constructive education, and stressed the following points (1) Adequate funds; (2) Full-time trained librarians in institutions; (3) Supervision by expert librarians from the State Library Commission or the State Department of Corrections; (4) Co-operation from State libraries in lending books; (5) Use of standard library methods, especially in the stimulation and guidance of reader-interest; (6) Liberalizing of institution routine to make books more accessible. Joseph Fishman, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, New York City, talking about "Intellectual Step-Children of the State," spoke of the lack of any real comprehensive and efficient educational program in American prisons and emphasized the mental sluggishness of the average prisoner. "You can place food where he can reach it and if he is hungry he will eat, but you cannot place books where he can reach them and expect him to read if he had not previously a habit of reading unless you have some competent person there to get him interested in books." Mary Byers Smith, who for several months had discussed books with girls in two Massachusetts correctional schools, gave her conclusions on "What Will Girls in Correctional Institutions Read?" in the form of multigraphed lists of 300 books distributed throughout the audience, and comments on the list, involving the discarding of preconceived ideas and the reactions of the girls to these books. Discussion, led by Mrs. Johnson of the Committee, followed these addresses. Books in jails, the innocence or insidiousness of detective stories, and whether free access to the library is possible in men's prisons were topics which occasioned considerable argument.

E. KATHLEEN JONES, *Chairman.*

Junior College Libraries

THERE WERE two meetings of the Junior College Libraries Round Table, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The first part of the program was an excellent review of recent publications on junior college libraries, given by Miss Virginia Kramer of Bradford Academy. Mr. H. O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, then told us of the struggles of the many small Missouri junior college libraries to approach the standards set up by this Round Table last year. With the University's help they are gradually building up, but resources are very low. After a general discussion of the standards adopted last year in regard to book collections, budget, and personnel, the Round Table voted to have a standing committee on standards, to advise with accrediting agencies and try to formulate standards which would apply to the widely varying types of junior colleges. The program of the second meeting consisted of an informative talk on library instruction in junior colleges of the North Central Association, given by Miss Helen Scanlon of the Frances Shimer School, and an interesting moving picture used at the University of Denver to teach the use of the library. The ensuing discussion centered around junior colleges operating in connection with some other unit, such as public high schools, private schools, university branches, or the 6-4-4. This discussion revealed extremely wide variation in methods, service, hours, etc.

The chairman for next year will be Miss Frances E. Church, librarian of Ward Belmont School at Nashville, Tenn. The committee on standards is: Miss Virginia Kramer of Bradford Academy, Miss Ruth Irwin of the Junior College of Highland Park, Mich., and Miss Fay Tunnison, of Long Beach Junior College, Long Beach, Calif.

ELEANOR C. WILKINS, *Secretary.*

Junior Members Round Table

THE JUNIOR MEMBERS activities at the 1931 Conference began with a shore luncheon held on Tuesday, June 23, which was attended by 120 people. The Round Table was held Wednesday evening with about 200 young librarians in attendance. As this was the first time such a group had met, there was some preliminary discussion as to whether or not the Juniors wished to organize and continue activities. It was voted that they should have a committee for the coming year, and that the committee should plan social meetings and Round Table devoted to discussion of matters of special interest to the Juniors. The group decided that it would like to have five minute talks and informal discussion instead of formal papers. The chairman presented the proposal from the Editorial Committee that the Juniors undertake the project of compiling a supplement to Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy*. A committee was elected to study the project and, if feasible, to undertake it. Mr. Robert Miller of the New York Public Library was elected chairman of this committee with power to appoint the other members of the committee with the approval of the Junior Members Round Table Committee.

After the business session the meeting was open to general discussion. Mr. Miller gave a short report on the Placement Bureau of the A.L.A., and Mr. Weiler of Yale University Library spoke on training for university libraries. Both of these topics led to a great deal of discussion, including such related topics as the value of library school training and greater limitation of the number of library school students. A resolution was made to thank Miss Maria V. Leavitt, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, and the Executive Board for their efforts in behalf of the Junior members.

The following committee was elected for the coming year: Mr. Ralph Ulveling, Chairman, and Miss Lucile Morsch, Secretary.

BEATRICE CLARK WARNER, *Secretary.*

League Of Library Commissions

THE ANNUAL business meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in the Art Gallery of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., at 10:00 a.m. Friday, June 19, Frank L. Tolman presiding in the absence of the President. Acting upon the message from the President, Leora J. Lewis, the League expressed itself as favoring a study of the relations between library organization and government, the study to be made by a committee of librarians working with some social science research bureau. The report of Lillian E. Cook, Chairman of the Committee on Library Commissions Survey, was accepted and a survey authorized. A report on "Progress of Library Work in the South" was made by Tommie Dora Barker, Regional Field Agent, A.L.A. Mr. Ralph C. McDade, Field Agent for Library Extension, University of

Tennessee, reported on library conditions in Tennessee and his experiences since the inauguration of extension work some months ago. A telegram was received from Pennsylvania, stating the law for state aid for libraries had just been signed by the Governor.

Miss Merrill then told of the "Activities of the Library Extension Board" of the A.L.A. in carrying out its objective: adequate public library service within easy reach of everyone in the United States.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Essae M. Culver; First Vice-President, Leora J. Lewis; Second Vice-President, Harriet Long; Secretary, Jane Morey; Members, Executive Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Malcolm J. Wyer, Frank L. Tolman.

Lending Section

THE LENDING SECTION met on Friday morning, June 26. The topic for the meeting was "The Triple Alliance: The Book—The Borrower—The Personnel." The library personnel was ably discussed by Miss Isabel Hallou of the Bay City Public Library, Michigan, and Miss Julia A. Baker of the Chicago Public Library. These two papers took up the problems of having the routine work of the lending desk done by clerical workers thus relieving the trained assistants for work with the public and the books. The type of clerical worker was stressed as she should have the same attractive and responsive personality and professional attitude as the library assistant and she should be a competent typist. The three gentlemen of the program had the same theme for their papers which was that public libraries have a limited public and should now provide more selective books for discriminating readers and that these books should be better cared for by a technically trained staff who could be of real assistance to the readers. Mr. John Lowe of the Brooklyn Public Library had for his subject, "What Does the Public Want?" He defined the library public as being a small minority of the entire community, and these few wanting everything in the way of books. "A Librarian Looks at the Public" was the subject of the paper by Mr. Clarence E. Sherman of Providence Public Library. Mr. Sherman does not find that the public is cooperating with the liberality of libraries. Book losses in circulation and theft, mutilations, and the ever-increasing demand of the public for the always new, even if inferior books show this attitude. Mr. Sherman was followed by Prof. R. E. Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose address on the subject "This Bequest of Wings" was received with great pleasure and approval. The public library is a machine like the airplane. It is a complex, winged apparatus, the aim of which is to furnish wings to every man. It has furnished wings to those who otherwise would have remained hopelessly and feeble on the ground. But can it furnish wings to all?

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Chairman, Mary U. Rothrock, Librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Lucy Fuller Gross, Librarian, Tyrrell Public Library, Beaumont, Texas; Secretary, Clara M. Crawford, Librarian, Public Library, Durham, N.C.

MARY NEIKIRK BAKER, *Secretary*.

Library Buildings Round Table

THIS MEETING was held in Kent Hall, Saturday, June 27, at 10 a.m. Thomas P. Ayer, Public Library, Richmond, Virginia, being the chairman.

A paper on "Causes of Obsolescence of Library Buildings" prepared by Jesse Cunningham of the Cossett Library, Memphis, Tenn., was read in his absence by Mr. Forrest Spaulding of the Public Library, Des Moines, Ia. Discussing Mr. Cunningham's paper, Mr. Spaulding judged the trends of future library building to be toward less costly edifices designed for present rather than future use but constructed with a minimum of partitions and adaptable to changes in interior arrangement. Mr. O. C. Davis of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library spoke of the possibilities of the unit plan, one building designed for expansion by additional units. Mr. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C., cited his own library as a building now obsolete after 27 years of growth and confronted with the problem of expanding the present building or securing a new site. He believed the alternative of expanding the present building the most logical plan as less expensive and money is needed for branch development. Mr. Sherman, Public Library, Providence, R. I., stated his belief that costs of central city property would necessitate future building expansion by adding stories rather than extending laterally. Public libraries of the future can hardly afford to allow space in expensive buildings for dead storage. Mr. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., advocated building branches with plenty of room for book storage

with communication by adequate express service. It seemed to Mr. Spaulding that the central library of the future is likely to be of the reference rather than the circulating type.

The "Selection of the Site for a Branch Public Library" was the subject of a thoughtful paper prepared by Howard L. Hughes, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., which was read by Harold F. Brigham, Carnegie Library, Nashville, Tenn. There seemed to be general agreement among those who discussed Mr. Hughes' paper that the location rather than the building was the important point. Mr. Wheeler declared that 56 per cent of the total cost would not be an excessive expenditure for the most advantageous site and that the need of quiet in library buildings has been over-emphasized. Mr. Yust spoke of economy in the use of rented quarters, warning against too long permanence in such quarters. Some interesting side lights on the problem of obsolence of branches due to the changing character of a neighborhood were brought out by Mr. Brigham and Mr. Ayer.

The meeting closed with the election of Mr. Orlando C. Davis of the Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn., as chairman for the year 1931-1932.

GALEN W. HILL, *Secretary.*

Library Cooperation With Hispanic Peoples

THE CHAIRMAN of the Committee, John T. Vance, called the meeting to order in Kent Hall, on June 25th, at 2 P.M. and reviewed the work of the Committee during the past year. After referring in a general way to the activities and aims of the Committee, he announced the three-fold plan of the Committee, as follows:

1. Exchange of publications—books and magazines, by gift, sale and subscription, including the compilation of bibliographies—lists of United States books for Latin America, and lists of Latin-American books for the United States;

2. Exchange of people—including a set-up of scholarships and fellowships for travel and study;

3. Exhibits of books, library equipment, et cetera.

The meeting was then thrown open for a general discussion concerning the three-fold plan. Many expressed their entire approval of the plan and made suggestions as to ways and means of putting it into effect, or offered both their personal cooperation and that of the organizations which they represented.

President Adam Strohm and Secretary Milam, who came in for a few minutes, also addressed the meeting, the latter calling attention to the excellent work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Institute of International Education, in the furtherance of library cooperation with Hispanic people. He also referred to the international aspect of the A.L.A. conference at Chicago in 1933, and expressed the hope that it might be possible to invite representatives from the Latin American countries to attend the conference as the guests of the Association. Before the meeting adjourned the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the three-fold plan as outlined be approved, and that the details be worked out by the Committee, and progress reported to all present, between the time of this meeting and the next."

Since the meeting the Chairman has been notified that the Council on June 27th adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Committees, changing the name of the Committee to "Library Cooperation with Latin America" and limiting its field to Latin American countries. On account of the necessity of including Spain in any scheme for library cooperation with Latin America by reason of the close relations between those sections of the globe in the matter of book publishing and distribution, it is to be hoped that the action of the Council will be reconsidered at its next meeting.

JOHN T. VANCE, *Chairman.*

Library Work With Children

THE CHILDREN'S Section met Monday morning in joint session with the School Libraries Section. Miss Mary Gould Davis, Chairman of the Section, presided at the Tuesday afternoon meeting. Battell Chapel was well filled. The program was planned to have the making of lists presented from four angles, namely, the point of view of the children's room of a public library which was excellently given by Miss Alice M. Jordan, Public Library, Boston; the point of view of the worker with schools in a public library which was ably discussed by Miss Amelia Munson, Public Library, New York; the point of view of the specialized children's book shop, which was carefully planned by Mrs. Pauline S. Aird from the Children's Book Shop in New York; Louise Seaman of the Macmillan Company presented clearly and briefly the point of view of the publisher.

The Chairman then announced that the Newbery Medal had been awarded, by the Committee of fifteen members who select the title, to *The Cat Who Went to Heaven* by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Miss Coatsworth graciously accepted the honor in her own behalf as well as that of Lynd Ward, the illustrator, and Louise Seaman, the head of the Children's Department of Macmillan's.

A business session was held Thursday afternoon. A report was read of the Los Angeles Conference; as well as those of the standing committees and the Chairman. The work accomplished for the year includes a list, "Stories of American Life for Boys and Girls" prepared by the book evaluation committee; the third Children's *Yearbook* was reported completed; paid members for 1931 number 885. The Section subscribed to a sustaining membership in the American Library Association. An interesting report of the White House Conference was read by Helen Martin, who was the member representing the Section on the Committee on reading. The session closed an illuminating discussion on radio broadcasting for boys and girls, which included a paper by Alice Keith, broadcasting director of the American School of the air and a paper by Jessie Gay Van Cleve. Mr. Levering Tyson, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, New York, presided. The dinner held Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Coatsworth; the tea celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Children's Librarians in New England; the tea at Miss Thomas' Bookshop and numerous other social events made the week delightful.

The three elected members of the Newbery Medal Committee for 1931-32 are Alice Jordan, of Boston; Miss McLaren, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Wilkinson, of Baltimore. New officers of the Section are: Chairman, Emma Lee, Galveston, Texas; Vice-Chairman, Phoebe Pomeroy, Pittsburg, Pa,; Treasurer, Marjorie F. Potter, Albany, New York; Secretary, Dorothy M. Gaffney, Minneapolis, Minn.

NORA BEUST, *Secretary.*

National Association Of State Libraries

THE THIRTY-FOURTH annual meeting of the National Association of State Libraries, convened at New Haven, Connecticut, June 22, 1931, at 10 A.M., in the Students' Lounge, Sterling Law Building, Yale University. Mr. George Godard welcomed the Association, not only to New Haven and Connecticut, but specifically invited them to come to Hartford on Wednesday, the 27th of June, when the libraries of that city would be open for their inspection. President Skogh responded to the address of welcome and then delivered the annual address given by the president. This was followed by the report of the secretary, which was accepted and filed, after which followed the treasurer's report, which was referred to the auditing committee. At the conference in Los Angeles, in 1930, a committee to select suitable insignia, was appointed, with Miss Irma A. Watts acting as chairman. The committee submitted three designs, but on action of the Association, no choice was made and the committee was continued for the coming year.

In a roll call by states for reports on legislative changes in library laws, the majority had had cuts in their appropriations. Arizona was outstanding in having passed a county free library act in 1929, which immediately became operative, and the leading county, of which Phoenix is the county-seat, appropriated $25,000 for the work, which has also been undertaken by two other counties taking advantage of the contract provision of the law. Eight others were preparing to embrace the complete library law, but the general slump in the market for copper and cattle has retarded the work. The dean of the law school, by a recent act, may exchange legal publications of the state with the law schools of the various other states, and he is authorized to draw on the Secretary of the State for sufficient number of statutes and law reports to carry out the provisions of the act. An outstanding feature was a provision to increase the salaries of the State Librarian and the Assistant State Librarian. California was also most fortunate in that they had an increase of $27,563 over their previous budget. Connecticut reported increased appropriations to bar libraries and the consolidation of the Bridgeport Historical and Scientific Society with the public library in Bridgeport. While the general budget for the state had to be reduced, the state library did not receive any cut, but had an appropriation of $356,000 for the next two years. Georgia reported a plan which had been submitted to a committee on the Reorganization of State Government to establish a Department of Libraries under the Library Commission, with the State Librarian to be the chief, to be appointed by the Commission and to hold office at its pleasure. The position to be open only to professionally trained and experienced persons. The Committee had not reported at the time of the

meeting. Illinois reported the introduction of $25,000 subsidies for county libraries, but it failed of passage. The measure will be reintroduced at a later session. Indiana reported two bills of a general nature, one provided that the budget of all tax levying institutions should not exceed the amount of budget asked for in 1930. It should be noted that the amount of budget and not the rate of taxation is directly affected. The second bill requires the purchase of Indiana fuel to be used in all institutions supported by public tax. The state library of Maine has become a part of the Department of Education through a recent reorganization. The library is adding an automobile or bookmobile which will begin its journeys about the middle of July. It is a gift from the business and professional women's club of the state. It will be thoroughly equipped and delivered ready to go on the road. Michigan reports the enactment of a bill providing for regional libraries which makes it possible for several counties to unite for library service similar to the service received from a county library. Michigan is the first state to enact such legislation, but British Columbia is operating under such a system. Another bill permits a village, township or city or county to contract with an existing county library for service. The public library act was amended reducing the number of members of the board from nine to five. This was done for the purpose of securing a quorum at library meetings. This act also provides for a term of contract between a township and board of local library commissioners, terminable upon six months' notice by either party. The state library received a cut of $9,000, which will mean a retarded service. New Jersey reported that the state library has been given charge of the auditing and printing of all state reports. The act becomes effective the first of July. The library will move into a new building in the Fall. North Carolina reported a 20 per cent cut in appropriation and a 10 per cent cut in all salaries. Ohio reported a bill which was passed providing for county library districts. Another bill limits the amount of fines paid in any one calendar year by the clerk of any municipal or police court to the trustees of the county law library association to $6,000 per annum. On January 1, 1931, an amendment to the Constitution became effective which prohibited all operating levies outside the 15 mill limitation without a vote of the people. Under the present law, school district libraries can levy up to 1½ mills annually for library purposes, 1 mill of which is outside the 15 mill limitation, without a vote by the people. The adoption of the amendment affected the revenue of 150 school district libraries and provision is being sought to obtain revenue for these libraries. Pennsylvania reported the adoption of two laws, one which provided for the encouragement and development of county libraries, and the other which granted a subsidy of $20,000 for the support of county libraries, with the restriction that no county library may in any one year receive more than $2,500. Rhode Island was fortunate enough not to receive a cut, but a grant of $500 for some special work. Vermont reported that there was a private movement during the last two years under the survey of the private commissions on Rural Life relative to library extension work. They have made an intensive study in about twenty towns and the movement should be watched with great interest. Virginia, as there was no session of the legislature in 1931, reported no change in the laws. However, the session of 1932 will be asked to provide a new building. Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, a native Virginian, has offered $100,000 toward construction, with the proviso that the building should be on an appropriate site and of such size and architectural beauty to be adequate and worthy. Washington reported that the attempt to abolish the office of State Librarian and providing for the distribution and disposal of State Library contents, failed of passage. The support given library associations and librarians throughout the country, made a great impression on the legislature, and it is reported that upon no other bill of equal importance was so much mail received. The state library received a cut of 25 per cent but it was attributed to the economy policy of the administration. Wisconsin reported a cut in their budget which will mean a slight reduction in salaries. There has been a persistent effort to place the libraries and library employes under civil service. Wyoming was one of the bright spots, as they were able to report slight increases.

This was followed by Mr. Dunnack's paper on "Consolidation of Library Activities." Mr. Dunnack made an exhaustive study of the functions of the various state libraries and reported that . . . "Such a union of all or most of the library interests of the state in one agency—the state library or library department—has come about in thirteen states. In most states only advisory powers have been given to the state library. Some right to set standards has accompanied the distribution of the small state grants in the New England states. New York has broad powers in set-

ting standards. Twelve state libraries have library extension as a special function. Twenty-two have more or less general collections, often strong in state history, law and documents. A few are actually 'public libraries' for the state, lending to local libraries and individuals. In fourteen states the state library is chiefly a law and document library. In thirteen states there is a separate law library as well as a state library. Several states have state departments of archives and history, others have state historical libraries. This, we think, is an 'unwise multiplication of the state's library agencies.'"

Mr. Dunnack then submitted the following resolution to be adopted by the Association:

RESOLVED, In view of the trend to consolidate bureaus and departments in state government, further, since experience indicates that closly related activities function with greater efficiency and less cost when operated as a unit, we, therefore, recommend that wherever it is possible an effort be made to consolidate all library activities which are under state control.

We also recommend a closer affiliation of state library administration with local libraries, offering them the service of the state library and its staff for any work that will promote the use of the local library, and that the state library director accept the task of responsive leadership for all state wide library work, giving to local librarians on request the benefit of his advice and cooperation.

After this, a paper by Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor of *Libraries*, Chicago, entitled "What Would be an Ideal State Library?" was read by the secretary, owing to Miss Ahern's enforced absence.

The Second Session of the National Association of State Libraries was held in the Sterling Law Building at 2:30 P.M., June 23. The first paper was entitled "Suitable Materials for Public Records," by Wilmer L. Hall, Assistant State Librarian, Richmond, Va. Mr. Hall said that for a number of years the Virginia State Library and Virginia Bar Association had cooperated to obtain a law which would secure suitable standards of materials for the public records of Virginia. The subject may be considered under the broad divisions, technical and legal. Mr. Hall defined, as follows: "The former would embrace investigations and research as to the quality of record materials (papers, ink and typewriter ribbons) both those which are in current use and those which would be substituted; their permanency, deterioration, etc., under various conditions of time and place. There is, I believe, sufficient technical knowledge now available to secure adequate standards of permanency." Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, Assistant Director of the New York Public Library, opened the discussion which followed telling of the work in connection with the National Research Council in experimenting with the materials in Washington. The investigation has not been completed, but it has been determined that a polluted atmosphere is a most harmful influence in libraries. Changes of heat and cold are more easily regulated than any others. He advocated a system of air filtration or air conditioning to be installed to overcome a portion of the problems.

The next number on the program was: "The Newspaper Index and the Union Catalog as Means of Increasing Reference Resources of the State Library," by Mabel R. Gillis, State Librarian of California. Miss Gillis told that their newspaper index was established in 1909. The California State Library secured from all California libraries cards for their periodical files. Later they added cards from county libraries and some city libraries. The contributing libraries furnished the cards free of any expense to the State Library. Miss Gillis said that general cooperation has assured the success of the Union Catalog idea. This was followed by the Report of Committee on Handbook of State Government Organization by Harrison J. Conant. Mr. Conant concluded his report by saying: "I am convinced that a digest of the functions of the administrative agencies of all the State governments and a chart of the governmental organization of each State would be valuable, but I am compelled to report that I see no practical way of compiling and publishing the same." In the discussion that followed, Dr. H. H. B. Meyer suggested that the proposition be submitted to the Social Science Council and there might be a possibility that some arrangement could be made to have the Council undertake the project. Miss Stewart pointed out that if such a governmental Handbook were compiled, that the State Law Index would present a supplement biennially. The committee was continued with instructions to submit the proposition as suggested by Dr. Meyer.

Memorials were then read for the two members of the Association who had died during the year. The first one was Mr. Jesse M. Hitt, State Librarian of Washington, and one time President of this Association. The memorial was prepared by Mrs. Alta Grim, Acting State Librarian of Washington State Library, and was read by Miss Skogh, President of the Association. The second was Hon. James N. Moore, Director of the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau from the time of its inception in 1909 until his death in 1930. The memorial was given by the Secretary, Miss Irma A. Watts, Reference

Librarian of the Legislative Reference Bureau, who had been closely associated with Mr. Moore.

After the adjournment of the meeting, the members of the Association, together with the members of the American Association of Law Libraries, were entertained in the Students' Lounge at a tea given by the Staff of the Yale Law Library, assisted by a local committee, including the wives of the Law Faculty.

The joint session of the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries was held in the Students' Lounge, Tuesday evening, June 23, at 8:30 P.M., with Miss Harriet M. Skogh, President of the National Association, presiding. The first paper was by Dr. H. H. B. Meyer on "Methods and Materials of Legislative Reference." Dr. Meyer described in detail the organizations and workings of the Departments of legislative reference service belonging to the Library of Congress. This was followed by an excellent account of the work of the New York Legislative Reference Section by Mr. William E. Hannan, Legislative Librarian. Mr. Hannan closed in saying that the problems in New York State were no different than in other States. After which Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, Providence, R. I., read a most interesting and vivid description of the work done in Rhode Island. An unusual and enlightening talk was given by Miss Winifred Gregory, Editor of the *List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments*, on her "Research Adventures in Foreign Capitals." After lightly referring to her exasperating trials in trying to obtain information in the various foreign countries relative to their scattered collections of documents, Miss Gregory said: "To my great surprise, I found that the cards I had with me, showing the documents in the New York Library and Library of Congress were much more complete than anything I could find in Berlin, and that they were surprised beyond measure to see to what extent we were attempting to collect in this country." Miss Mary Burnham, Editor of the *Cumulative Book Index*, followed with a discussion on "The Listing of Books in the Catalogues of Law Publishers."

The joint banquet of the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries was held in the Sterling Law Building dining room, Thursday evening, June 25, with Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, acting as toast master. Greetings were brought to both Associations by Frederick C. Hicks, Yale Law School Librarian, Dr. Rosamond Parma, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, Berkeley, Cal., and by Miss Harriet M. Skogh, President of the National Association of State Libraries, Springfield, Ill. Toastmaster Godard requested the assemblage to rise and stand in silence in memory of the departed members of the Associations. The address of the evening was by the Hon. William M. Maltbie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, whose topic was "Connecticut." The discourse was brilliant and instructive and left the audience with a greater knowledge of the glories of the State of Connecticut—its history and development.

On Wednesday, June 24th, the two Associations were taken in buses to Hartford, through the courtesy of Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian. The visitors were addressed in Supreme Court Room, by Governor Wilbur C. Cross, and Chief Justice William M. Maltbie. Following this, a tour was made of the State Library, Hartford Bar Library and the Bushnell Memorial. Then the assemblage proceeded to Centre Cemetery where the two Presidents, Miss Skogh and Dr. Parma, in the name of both Associations, placed a wreath on the grave of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut. Luncheon at the Hartford Club followed. The guests of honor were: Governor Wilbur C. Cross, Mayor W. E. Batterson and the Rev. Warren S. Archibald. After greetings by the Governor and Mayor, the Rev. Archibald delivered an interesting address on the life of Rev. Thomas Hooker. Then there were short greetings from the various Hartford librarians present. After visiting the neighboring libraries and historical society, the party proceeded along the East Bank of the Connecticut River to Warehouse Point; then crossed and turned down the West Shore on the return to New Haven. In a pleasant country cemetery, at the grave of Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice of the United States and later Chief Justice of Connecticut, the two Presidents placed a wreath to his memory. Subsequently, in Grove Cemetery, New Haven, the third Connecticut patriot, Roger Sherman, was honored—Dr. Parma placing a spray of lilies on his tomb in the name of the American Association of Law Libraries, and Miss Skogh a sheaf of crimson gladioli.

The final session of the National Association of State Libraries was called to order by President Skogh at 8:35 P.M., June 24, in the Students' Lounge of the Sterling Law

Buildings. In the absence of Mr. Bailey of Indiana, his paper entitled "New Housing Facilities for State Libraries" was read by the Assistant Librarian, Miss Venn. In his paper, Mr. Bailey discussed the various states that had buildings under construction or just completed: New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and the two visited last year by some of the members of the Association, California and Nebraska. Mr. Bailey discussed in detail the beauty of the California building, and paid tribute to Connecticut's State Library by saying in his closing paragraph: "I say in closing that it has seemed to me that for adequacy and meeting the purpose of the library as established and conducted, two of the best examples worthy of a visit were those of Connecticut and California." The next was a discussion by Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, State Librarian, Lansing, Michigan, on "State Exchanges." Mrs. Frankhauser opened with these remarks: "The official literature which grows out of the activities of State government is of great usefulness, interest and importance. It is repeating again what has been said many times before to say that for the lawyer, the student, the teacher, the business man, the debater—for all seekers of source material, this literature offers an unlimited treasure store. To the different departments of State government, the documents of other states offer timely and valuable information . . ." Mr. Alton P. Tisdel, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., followed with a discussion of "Public Documents News." Mr. Tisdel spoke about the work of the government and the value of the documents which are constantly being produced, but which in the past were not available because of the faulty method of distribution. He feels certain that the change in recent years to a sales policy has been a step in the right direction. He stated that the department is constantly being asked to relieve libraries of their duplicates. This was followed by "A Clearing House for Public Documents" by Herbert O. Brigham, State Librarian, Providence, R. I. After Mr. Brigham's paper, the meeting resolved itself into a round table and the feasibility of a publication of a want list of documents, similar to the "Duplicate List of Periodicals," was discussed. It was moved that the Committee be continued and try to work out whatever plan they may have to suggest, with power to confer with Mr. H. W. Wilson of the Wilson Company, who had offered constructive help in trying to establish such a clearing house.

After which followed the business meeting. The Secretary was instructed to issue the Proceedings as an independent publication with an abstract to be supplied to the A. L. A. for incorporation in their *Bulletin*. The Resolutions Committee presented resolutions endorsing the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; resolutions of sympathy on the death of Jesse M. Hitt, State Librarian of Washington, and Hon. James N. Moore, Director of the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau; Mr. Dunnack's resolution endorsing the centralization of state libraries activities, and a resolution of thanks to Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Mr. George S. Godard, Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, Governor Wilbur C. Cross, Mayor W. E. Batterson, and the Rev. Warren S. Archibald, Mrs. Gladys J. Day, and the other librarians in Hartford who contributed to the enjoyment and pleasure during the visit to that city, and also to the speakers and officers of the Association.

The following officers were elected for the year 1931-32: President, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, State Librarian, Lansing, Michigan; First Vice-President, Wilmer Lee Hall, Assistant State Librarian, Richmond, Virginia; Second Vice-President, Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Director, Legislative Reference Bureau, Providence, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Irma A. Watts, Reference Librarian, Penna. Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg, Penna.

IRMA A. WATTS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Order And Book Selection

THE MEETING was held Tuesday afternoon, June 23, under the chairmanship of Louis Felix Ranlett, Boston Public Library. O. H. Cheney, Director of the Economic Survey of the Book Industry, read an unusually thought-provoking paper on the subject "What are Reading Habits?" By the discovery of the nature of reading habits, the Survey hopes to increase the profits of booksellers, assist librarians to procure enlarged appropriations, and to aid publishers in their selection of titles for publication. He reported the results of an investigation of the reading habits of a group of bank employees, and urged that more attention be given to the reading habits of business and professional men, not only with a view to the wise use of leisure, but also that they know more about their jobs. Mr. Cheney attributed the present economic depression in part at least to the fact that business men do not know as much as they should about their

own business. He pointed out that such men can have the most effective influence on library appropriations, stated that schools should also have more influence on reading habits, and wondered "how many librarians do understand themselves to be a part of an essential system of education." The selection of fiction was the topic of the other papers and of some discussion. Ernestine D. Loomis, Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y., told of the history and methods of the *Gold Star List of American Fiction* issued annually by that library. George H. Evans, Public Library, Somerville, Mass., described the work of the Book Review Club of Greater Boston, whose "fundamental purpose is the recognition of the worthy and the elimination of the unfit." Isabella M. Cooper, Queens Borough Public Library, reported that in 1930 the number of new works of fiction purchased by nine large libraries ranged from 173 to 509. There was some discussion on certain aspects of pay duplicate collections.

Adaline Bernstein, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, was named chairman of next year's meeting.

W. T. PURDUM, *Secretary.*

Public Documents Round Table

THE CHAIRMAN said the Andersen depository library bill had been chosen as the topic of discussion because the A. L. A. should scrutinize all such legislation and because the greatly increased interest in public documents must inevitably result in modifying the method of distribution.

Professor Paul R. Fossum of Carleton College stated that college students are now expected to engage in original research and owing to the importance of government documents in the study of the social sciences college work can not be successfully conducted without access to them. Professors likewise need to collect, arrange and assimilate results of current government research in their fields in order to prevent their courses from becoming a ritual embodied in a text. Many colleges have realized this and have always sought the depository privilege, but others have been excluded from it owing to the inelastic provisions of the law, particularly in regard to geographical distribution. To remedy this situation a bill was originally introduced by Senator Johnson at the request of Professor J. P. Young of Occidental College, later modifications of the same proposal having been introduced by Mr. Andersen. The bill provides for the extension of the depository privilege to those libraries which are prepared to care for the publications properly, under regulations issued by the Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. F. K. Walter said he advocated wide distribution of documents and the establishment of more good collections. The present method is ineffective and interlibrary loans are not a satisfactory substitute, as most university libraries do not like to lend their books. Documents are well adapted to college work, and professors in small colleges tend to use the same materials as those in universities. He approved the general provisions of the bill and advocated its support.

Mr. Alton P. Tisdel, admitting the need for a change in the law, compared the provisions of the various bills recently offered and pointed out what he considered the faults of each. As a basis for legislation he suggested that no classes of libraries be specified in the law. Emphasis should rather be placed upon agreement to catalog, shelve and make available to the public all documents received. No increase in the total number of depository libraries should be possible. Libraries should be dropped from the list immediately if they fail to comply with regulations. The selection of depository libraries should not be the duty of the federal officials, but of the State library commission.

Dr. A. F. Kuhlman said the problem of depository libraries should be treated as a part of the large question of document collections in general. He urged a nation-wide survey of document needs and division of labor in the formation of collections.

ROLLIN A. SAWYER, *Chairman.*

Publicity Round Table

ABOUT THREE hundred people were attracted to the publicity round table meeting, which was presided over by Ralph Ulveling, chairman, when Professor McGaughy of Teachers College, Columbia University, gave an address on "Raising Salaries." Professor McGaughy's statement that "a mediocre man could expect better pay than a better qualified woman in the library profession," since a greater number of women were available, provoked much discussion. Mr. Compton of St. Louis, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on salaries, stated that salary statistics compiled by the American Library Association showed that the library profession is among

the poorest paid of all professions, and that low salaries of librarians are not due to lack of training, for on an average librarians are better trained than teachers. Results of a campaign for raising the salaries of the teachers of New York were given by Professor McGaughy, and Mr. Kaiser of Oakland, California, Miss Leavitt of New York City, and Miss Ethel McCollough of Evansville, Indiana, entered into the discussion which followed. The meeting ended with the adoption of a resolution that the A. L. A. be asked to authorize its Salaries Committee to correlate the work of the various state library association regarding salaries, thus leading to betterment of the national situation with a consequent effect upon the local situation.

NORA CRIMMINS, *Secretary.*

Readers' Advisers' Round Table

THE INCREASING interest in personal advisory service was strikingly demonstrated when 125 librarians crowded into the Readers' Advisers' Round Table on Tuesday afternoon, June 23rd, at the New Haven conference, and kept questions and answers going in constant succession for the full two hours. The discussions developed from the topics assembled from readers' advisers by the chairman. Practically all of the questions suggested were touched upon, the answers coming from the floor, and being summarized by the chairman. In considering Interviewing, many methods were described for interesting readers in special topics, from the display of *Reading With a Purpose* courses to slips in the books on the shelves referring to courses of which the books are a part, from posters in the library to letters to principals and radio talks about the readers' advisory service. The value of good records was pointed out during the discussion, and the incidental good will developed by the use of "hobby cards" was emphasized. In the larger libraries the staff of the readers' bureau aims to meet once a week in order to pass on information to the other members and to keep the files more uniform. The cooperative finding list of reading courses, developed at A. L. A. headquarters, was endorsed. The wish was expressed that the entries might be distributed in card form and this may prove possible with the development of photographic methods. The Round Table expressed as its opinion that the work with young people should be affiliated with the adult education department rather than with the children's room. It also believes that book selection is the most important course in a library school in preparation for readers' advisory work.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Chairman.*

School Libraries Section

CONFERENCE WEEK brought together a record number of school librarians in the friendly shadow of Yale University. On Thursday, Section affairs came in for serious consideration at the Business Meeting. The reports presented by the various committees were voted an excellent record of accomplishment. Noteworthy and tangible results are the publication of "Guides to Reading for Young People," "Recreational Books for Young People," and "Books for Young People, 1930," as well as *School Library Yearbook, No. IV*. The re-establishment of the A. L. A.-N. E. A. Joint Committee to consider school library problems, reported by the Education Committee, is a matter for congratulation. The gift of books to the President's Mountain School, a project of last year's Conference, has been brought to a happy consummation. Through the initiative of the Chairman, the committee reports were mimeographed for distribution.

Friday, June 26, was devoted to group meetings of Junior-Senior High School Librarians, School Library Training Group, Elementary School Librarians, and Teachers College Librarians and Librarians of Special Educational Collections. The day came to a close with the dinner arranged by the New England School Librarians Association at the New Haven Country Club which was attended by 225 members of the Section and their guests. The occasion was honored by the presence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the A. L. A., by the President-Elect, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, and by Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, and Professor Boas, of Wheaton College. The latter spoke delightfully on "Tendencies in Modern Criticism."

The General Meeting on Saturday morning had been planned to emphasize the relation of the school library to the field of educational research and the new curriculum construction and the topic was ably presented from different points of view by the three speakers.

Section officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Elizabeth Scripture; Secretary, Agnes Cowing; Treasurer, Jasmine Britton. Mary R. Bacon was elected as the new member of the executive board.

AGNES COWING, *Secretary.*

Training Class Section

TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS were considered at the meeting of the Training Class Section, at which Mrs. Vera S. Cooper presided: The Teaching of Children's Literature; and Evaluating Applicants for Training and Apprentice Classes. The first was presented in a paper by Lillian H. Smith, head of the Boys' and Girls' Division, Public Library, Toronto, Canada, with the central theme of "introducing students to books more livingly year by year." The discussion, led by Miss Julia Carter, Supervisor of work with children, Cincinnati, Ohio, brought out many practical points about the time spent in teaching children's literature and methods of preparing the student to lead the child to a love of good books. Marie A. Newberry, director of the Training Class of the Toledo, Ohio, Public Library, presented the report of two years' investigation of the Committee on Evaluating Applicants for Training and Apprentice Classes. The committee, consisting of Marie A. Newberry, Chairman; Alice Dunlap, Cincinnati, Sub-Chairman; Mrs. Vera S. Cooper, Baltimore, and Agnes F. P. Greer, Chicago, gave valuable information about the use of interviews, personality ratings and tests and recommended that the Board of Education for Librarianship be asked to make a study of the methods used in various libraries.

Officers elected for the coming year were: Chairman, Mary L. Titcomb, Librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Maryland; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary A. Osgood, Principal of the Training Class, Public Library, Kansas City, Missouri.

FLORENCE S. TAYLOR, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Trustees Section

FIRST FORMAL SESSION, Monday afternoon, June 22, at 2:30 P.M. The President being delayed in his arrival by Iowa floods, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary. By unanimous consent Mr. E. P. Root, President of the Board of Trustees of the New Haven Public Library, was chosen to preside, Dr. W. E. Britton, also a member of the Board of the same Library, gave a formal address, covering the history and method of operation of the New Haven Library, which was instructive and enjoyable. The subjects allotted by the Chairman for this meeting were (a) Adjustment of Library Costs to Library Service, and (b) Educational Values, were presented, and largely postponed until the Chairman's arrival. Dr. Koch, the Secretary, presented answers to questionnaires previously sent out, which invited a forum of discussion, in which there was intense interest and much lively debate, nearly all persons present participating. Mrs. J. Wells Smith, of the Board of Library Commissioners of the Los Angeles Public Library, gave a most interesting and illuminating account of that institution with reference to its financial support. The gist of the discussion revolved around the limitations of the Library Budget and how to meet any cuts made under present economic conditions, and at the same time, to maintain the best operation and service to the public. Many practical suggestions were offered, which received close attention. Mrs. Claypool Earl of Muncie, Indiana, was present and participated in her usual forceful manner. Tuesday noon, a luncheon meeting was largely attended by men and women representing Boards of Trustees and Commissioners throughout both the United States and Canada. Intended wholly as a social meeting, because of the non-arrival of Mr. Monnette, Chairman, for the first formal meeting, he was invited to deliver the address, previously prepared for this conference. Mr. Monnette presided over the Luncheon Meeting, but he did not give his formal address. The Chairman introduced Mrs. J. Wells Smith, Mrs. Earl and Mr. Root, all of whom responded in happy and forceful vein. Others spoke and the meeting was enlivened by more than the ordinary opinion and discussion. A resolution of compliment was passed in honor of Mrs. Earl. In the midst of the session a representative of the New Membership Committee came in to solicit a subscription, in the name of the Trustees Section, of a $100 endowment membership, which was immediately pledged and collected.

On the same afternoon, at 4:30, the Trustees were entertained, socially, by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Adler, at 396 St. Ronan Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

ORRA E. MONNETTE, *Chairman.*

Work With Foreign Born

THE CONSULTATION HOUR on Work With the Foreign Born was held Friday morning, June 26, with Edna Phillips, Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, as chairman. The plan was to bring together a group of specialists in various phases of library work

with racial groups to take questions on individual problems. No talks were given nor papers read. Following an introduction by the chairman, the meeting was divided into seven small group conferences, simultaneously held. Three underlying themes characterized all discussions: the need of up-to-date lists; of a central depository for lists, making them available to others; and for titles of good stories simply told, comprehensible to the immigrant reader for whom the more literary titles appearing on so many lists are too difficult. The hope was expressed that A. L. A. might sponsor a bulletin devoted to lists of foreign books for the general reader compiled by library experts and book review committees similar to the French, Scandinavian, and Polish Book Review Committees already organized by the Massachusetts Library Club's Committee on Inter-Racial Service and the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born. The consultants were as follows: May M. Sweet, Cleveland Public Library, Italian books; Augusta Markowitz, New York Public Library, Hungarian books; Josephine Bernhard, New York Public Library, and member of the Kosciuszko Foundation Book Review Committee, Polish books; Fannie Goldstein, Boston Public Library, Judaica; Emily V. D. Miller, Editor, A. L. A. publications, foreign lists issued by the A. L. A., and French books, assisted by Leo Etzkorn, chairman of the French Book Review Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club; Adelaide F. Evans, Detroit Public Library, cataloging of foreign books; Ida Farrar, Springfield, Massachusetts, Public Library, cooperation of libraries and evening schools. The hope was expressed that a joint committee of the N. E. A. and A. L. A. might be formed to encourage the publication of books for adult beginners, giving humanized material in simple form.

VERA MORGAN, *Acting Secretary.*

Young People's Reading

THE YOUNG People's Reading Round Table met Wednesday, June 24, at 8:30 P.M. The chairman gave a brief survey of the field of specialized work with young people in public libraries and urged the necessity of recognizing the importance of work with this group. "The Public Library and Specialized Work with Young People" was discussed by Mary Harper, Young People's Librarian, East Cleveland Public Library. She said, "Where there is no special collection of books and no room set aside for the particular use of the young people, the attention of the young people's librarian must be directed toward two ends—successful contacts with her particular public and close relationship with, and a sympathetic understanding of her work by the rest of the staff. Her contacts with the young people are made through book lists, both general and individual; book talks; a book club; but most of all, through a personal friendly interest in the individual. Mary J. Cain, in charge of work with Young People, Indianapolis Public Library, then spoke on "The Young People's Librarian and Vocational Guidance" and stated that "Intelligent cooperation in this matter of education for life work should bring the high school and the public library closer together and make them allies in this work with young people and in providing an incentive for the furtherance of education throughout life." In taking up "The Tastes of the Teens: Books Young People Prefer and Why," May Lamberton Becker said in part:

"This age is a very changeable one; a period into which you may enter hand in hand with Louisa May Alcott and come out arm in arm with George Bernard Shaw. Romance and adventure top the list of books the young people mention in giving their preferences—the girls reading primarily for the romance and the boys for adventure, and all reading for the glamour which they find. Glamour is a necessity in the teens—there is something very appealing in the thought of a knight in full armour leaning up against the side of a silo! Young people also want family and school stories—stories about the young people of today with plenty of action and no introspective discussion. Hero biographies mentioned were almost always those from American history, with Lincoln far ahead of any one else and Lindbergh following next. Poetry was confined to those young people who write it themselves or who have not had their taste killed by school assignments. This age may be considered in the nature of a road. You and I are both road menders on this magic thoroughfare of youth. Never forget that the road is constantly going somewhere, that everything which takes place there is important, and that nothing which happens will ever be forgotten."

At a luncheon meeting Tuesday, thirty librarians actively engaged in work with young people discussed problems involved in work with this group.

H. LUCILE GERBER, *Secretary.*

Current Library Literature

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

Simple filing rules. *Mass. Lib. Club Bull.* 21: 37-39. 1931.

"Here first printed. By permission of Miss [Josephine A.] Rathbone and Mrs. [Frances R.] Coe. These are the rules referred to by Mrs. Coe, but not printed, in her article, "Cataloging for Small Libraries," in the February 1931, number of the *Wilson Bulletin.*"

AMERICAN LEGION LIBRARY. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Grimm, V. B. The library of national headquarters of the American Legion. *Lib. Occurrent.* 10: 103-105. 1931.

The library has about 1500 books, but concentrates on its information file, which includes correspondence, bulletins, pamphlets, photographs, maps, etc. During the year ending Aug. 30, 1930, 75,297 items were added to the collection. Convention proceedings and Legion papers are also kept.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Ahern, M. E. A review of the first twenty-five years' activities of the American Library Institute. *Libraries.* 36: 309-313. 1931.

"In the opinion now of an increasing number of those in the library circle, there is place for the original idea of the American Library Institute—a reflective body for discussing, clarifying, and formulating opinions, leaving action involving responsibility to the A.L.A. and its organizations, and committing the Institute as a body to neither support nor opposition of any purpose or movement that is not a part of its own concerns."

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Kennedy, A. G. Bibliographical guides for the study of English. Bibliographical Society of America. *Papers.* 25: 130-180. 1931. Univ. of Chicago Press. $4.

"Probably 90 per cent of all the special bibliographies dedicated to the study of English have been published since the year 1900. Certainly the half-century from 1880 to 1930 has seen the publication of every bibliography for the study of English of any consequence at all... The very general tendency today to append bibliographies to books and studies dealing with English shows how far the scholar has come during the past fifty years in his appreciation of the needs of such lists. If one searches through the texts and critical studies published prior to 1880, he will find almost no bibliographies... I doubt whether one scholar in a thousand pays much attention to library catalogues outside of that of his own university library and perhaps the union card catalogue usually built upon a foundation of Library of Congress offerings, or, possibly, the printed *Catalogue of the British Museum.*" "Chronological List of Bibliographical Guides for the Study of English," p. 166-180.

BOOK SUPPORTS

Book supports. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56: 221-222. 1931.

Illustrations of various types made by library supply houses.

BOOK TRUCKS

Cannon, Carl. Book Trucks. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56: 213-218. 1931.

Besides the ordinary commercial trucks, the New York Public Library uses special trucks designed and manufactured in the library. Types include table, exhibition, inventory, desk and periodical trucks.

BOOK WEEK

Book Week, 1930. illus. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 26: 319-332. 1931.

Reports from Wisconsin towns, typical of the celebration of Children's Book Week in communities throughout the United States.

BOOKS AND READING

Elmendorf, T. W., *ed.* *Poetry and Poets; a Readers List.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1931. pap. 78p. 75c.

A reprint of the reading list appended to Auslander and Hill's *The Winged Horse,* with annotations by Mrs. Elmendorf. Contents: The Chosen Poets; Texts; Anthologies; The Joy and Praise of Poetry; The Forms, Measures and Rhythms of English Poetry; Studies of the Chosen Poets and Their Poetry; Texts and Studies of the Poets Arranged by Periods or the Poets' Dates.

Evans, G. H. Why read? *More Books.* 6: 225-230. 1931.

Delivered at a meeting of the Old Colony Library Club at Kingston, Mass., June 11, 1931. Men read for profitable information, as a means of culture, and in the quest of escape. "The drug addict, the inebriate, the suicide also seek escape. They attain it only at the cost of degeneracy, insanity and death. Every recurrent indulgence is a downward step. How different the enchanting inebriation of the reader whose indulgence is on the upward path toward a fuller life." There is also the search for companionship. "The seasoned reader is never lonely even though he be deprived of human companionship in person."

Jast, L. S. On reading and sentimentality. Croydon (England) Public Libraries. *Reader's Index & Guide.* 33: 121-126. 1931.

Address at the opening of the Norbury (England) Library, May 30, 1931, by the president of the (British) Library Association. "What is there essentially pure and good about books? Have you ever thought of the inaccuries, mis-statements, villifications, black, grey, and white lies, stupidities, follies, condemnations, uncharitablenesses, meannesses, farcicalities, absurdities, and so forth contained in a decent-sized library? Arithmetic would be strained to compute them. Fortunately they are not isolated, but mixed with as many nobilities, glories, sweetnesses, and beauties, as leaven the whole mass, and in *that* sense the whole may be regarded as 'good.' So far indeed is Carlyle's division into good books and bad books from being true that we may say of most books that they fall into a middle category, good in parts and bad in parts."

BRANCHES AND STATIONS. *See* NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CATALOGING

Deeds, M. L. Cataloging problems in the small library. *Lib. Occurrent.* 10: 100-103. 1931.

Suggestions as to fullness of entry, use of L.C. cards, subject heading lists, alphabeting, etc.

CENSORSHIP. *See* LIBRARY CENSORSHIP.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. *See* BOOK WEEK.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Burgess, L. A. The canons of classification: a revaluation. *Lib. World.* 34: 3-6, 8, 10. 1931.

Analysis and criticism of the canons of classification evolved by W. Berwick Sayers and published in his *Manual of Classification* (1926).

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

College and Reference Library Year-book Number Three. Compiled by a committee of the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association. Chicago: A.L.A., 1931. pap. 114p. $2.

This issue is organized around the related themes of progress and standards in liberal arts college libraries, teachers college libraries, and reference libraries. The bibliography of American college library administration compiled by Dorothy A. Plum covers the period March 1930-February 1931. University, college and reference library statistics, p. 74-77. Other features include a paper on library tests for freshmen at the University of Denver and E. A. Henry's paper on "Some Fundamentals in Planning a Library Building" (see under LIBRARY PLANNING). Omits the directory of college and reference librarians, a section included in previous yearbooks.

See also JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

COUNTY LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARY PLANS.

FRATERNAL LIBRARIES

McIntosh, Bruce. A library of fraternal literature. *Lib. Occurrent.* 10: 105-107. 1931.

The John E. Mason Library of Fraternal Literature is being sponsored by the national headquarters of the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity in 701 Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind. Its object is to assemble books con-

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Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

nected with fraternities, ritualism and related topics in mythology, religion and anthropology which will aid in the study and development of philosophic, religious and ethical ideas fostered by, or growing out of fraternal association.

GASTONIA (N. C.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Miller, Mrs. J. Y. The Gastonia Public Library. illus. *N. C. Lib. Bull.* 8:48. 1931.

The Y.M.C.A. built and completely furnished the building at a cost of $25,000. The book collection contains approximately 8,000 volumes.

GEORGIA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD GEORGIA.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Recreational Reading for Young People. Prepared by the Book Sub-Committee of the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association. Chicago: A.L.A., 1931. pap. 59p. 50c.

A recreational reading list of 500 books for young people of high school age. Titles are annotated.

See also BOOKS AND READING.

ILLINOIS. *See* PUBLIC LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ILLINOIS.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

Campbell, Catherine. Introducing the student to the university library. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 15:110-113. 1931.

The library of the University of Western Ontario conserves important reference works in its course for freshmen on the use of the library by using mimeographed sample sheets of the Britannica index, superseded copies of periodical indexes and year books, and L.C. card proof-sheets.

JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Hester, E. A. *Books for Junior Colleges.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1931. cl. 194p. $3.25.

Nearly all of the better known universities and colleges, both four-year and two-year, have checked lists and suggested titles for this list, which follows approximately the divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Entries starred are suggested for first purchase. Publishers, prices, L.C. card numbers and occasional brief annotations are included. Most sections are preceded by a list of periodicals also covering the field (psychology, sociology, political science, physics, physiology, home economics, art, music, etc.). List of books for general reading, p. 153-158. Index.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY. LIBRARY.

New library, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. New York. *Architecture and Building.* 62:195, pl. 117-120. July, 1930.

LIBRARIES.

ENGLAND

Kyte, E. C. Recent developments in library work in England. LIB. JOUR. 56:587-589. 1931.

Address before the third general session of the 53rd annual meeting of the A.L.A., June 25, 1931, by the librarian, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Discusses regional libraries, county libraries, union catalogs, the work of the reorganized Library Association and the School of Librarianship, etc.

EUROPE

Kerr, W. H. Book samplings in Europe; a bibliographical narrative of a summer tour in 1930. *News Notes of Calif. Libs.* 26:111-116. 1931.

The librarian of Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., describes his visit last summer to bookstores and libraries in France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Scotland, and on the high seas.

GEORGIA

Ten Years of Library Progress in Georgia. Eighth report of the Georgia Library Commission, 1929 and 1930. Atlanta: The Commission, 1931. pap. 60p.

Created by legislative enactment in 1897, the department carried on without state funds unil the law was amended in 1919 to provide an annual appropriation and quarters in the state capitol. Since then 496,468 persons in the state have been supplied with reading matter and 1,009 traveling libraries containing 44,856 books have gone throughout the state, especially to rural schools. Tables of statistics, include public, high school, club, association, subscription, college, university, and special libraries.

ONTARIO

Black, M. J. L. Ontario libraries. *Ont. Lib. Review.* 15:132-138. 1931.

By the librarian of the Fort William (Ont.) Public Library. "Two million people without adequate library service in Ontario, the banner province of Canada! What are we going to do about it? The travelling libraries only reach those who know they need books, and go to the trouble to send for them, and then, of course, their choice is limited. They won't solve the problem. Fifty years of experience has proven to us that the small library systems cannot solve it." The development in county libraries in some sections and direct governmental aid to others is advocated. This issue of *Ont. Lib. Review* contains reports of the proceedings of the Ontario Lib. Assn. at its 31st annual conference, Toronto, April 6-7, 1931.

UNITED STATES

U. S. Dept. of the Interior Office of Education. *Statistics of Public Society and School Libraries, 1929.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 305p. 50c. (*Bull.*, 1930, No. 37).

The last previous compilation covered the year 1923. The two chief tables of statistics give detailed information from public, society and school libraries reporting 3,000 volumes or more as to their staff, number of volumes and pamphlets, issues of books, endowment funds. Expenditures for books, periodicals, binding and salaries, etc.

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

McCollough, E. F., and Maud van Buren. *Essentials in Library Administration.* 4th ed. rev. Chicago: American Library Association, 1931. pap. 72p. 65c.

Earlier editions were compiled by Lutie E. Stearns. Numerous librarians have contributed to the manual since. Practical suggestions as to supplies, book selection, cataloging, accessioning, registration, reports, etc.

LIBRARY CENSORSHIP

Bowerman, G. F. *Censorship and the Public Library; With Other Papers.* New York: Wilson, 1931. cl. 208p. $2.75.

By the librarian, Public Library of the District of Columbia. Twenty papers, reprinted from various sources, on censorship, book selection, library personnel, workers' education, library advertising, the libraries of Paris, etc. With partial bibl. of the author's other published writings and index.

Marcus, W. E., jr. Censorship from the viewpoint of a trustee. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27:152-153. 1931.

By the president of the board of trustees of the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library. Reprinted from *A Trustees' Organ*, May 1931. "As it is obviously impossible to set forth precise principles which should serve as an infallible guide in the difficult field of censorship, it may clarify the subject to present the factors which brought about the rejection from the shelves of most libraries of a specific book, such as *The Strange Death of President Harding*, and the acceptance of such a book as *George Washington* by Rupert Hughes . . ."

LIBRARY EQUIPMENT

George, C. H. Ingenious equipment features. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56:211-213. 1931.

Portable carding desk, study rooms for school students, devices for saving wear of dictionaries, etc., at the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

LIBRARY LIGHTING

Macdonald, A. S. Library lighting. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56:203-210. 1931.

By the president of Snead & Company. Suggestions for the proper illumination of reading rooms, staff work rooms, stack rooms, etc. "An incidental result of the half-century's development of electric lighting thus far is quite as impressive as its direct improvement of artificial illumination. That incidental result is its effect on the structural design and plan of library buildings. The reason underlying the change is that cubage and orientation no longer are controlled by the necessity of admitting daylight to the highest attainable maximum of interior space. Now we can eliminate the light well, gain in usable cubage and therefore obtain the same total floor space with all three dimensions of the building correspondingly reduced, saving ground space and cost."

LIBRARY PLANNING

Henry, E. A. Some fundamentals in planning a library building. In: *College and Reference Library Yearbook Number Three.* A.L.A., 1931. p. 100-109.

Discusses location and size, arrangement, book stacks, working space, floors and floor coverings, lighting, heating and ventilation.

Modern Library Planning. London: Grafton, 1931. pap. 48p. 2s. 6d. (*Library World* Pamphlets, no. 1).

"There is a great lack of accessible books on library architecture, and this pamphlet is to be welcomed, though its scope (as should surely have been stated in the title) is confined to Municipal Libraries. It consists of articles by the librarians of the buildings described. The most interesting are, we think, the varied new works at Sheffield and the plan, not yet executed, for the growing town of Dagenham." *Lib. Assn. Record*, 3rd ser. 1:183. 1931.

LIBRARY PLAYS

Aten, H. H. Books and bananas. *Iowa Lib. Quar.* 11:152-155. 1931.

A county library play given over WHO by the staff of the Iowa Library Commission. The title is derived from the location of the supposed county library branch in a country general store.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Ward, G. O. Street level publicity. illus. LIB. JOUR. 56:219-220. 1931.

By the technical librarian, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library. The level of the floor of case or window should be about forty inches above the sidewalk level. A calendar for exhibits should be made, allowing however for timely displays as occasion arises.

LIBRARY SCIENCE

Thompson, C. S. Do we want a library science? LIB. JOUR. 56:581-587. 1931.

"This article ["Propaganda and Leisure Reading," by Douglas Waples, *Jour. of Higher Education*, Feb. 1930, p. 73-77] may be taken as typical of the research studies which, in a few years, when we have enough trained scientists and doctors of philosophy, will fill our library periodicals. Each one will be written in the same keenly analytic style; bloodless and utterly de-personalized; as cold and unsympathetic as the case records of a hospital; appreciative of nothing but minute facts, or supposed facts, their analysis and presentation under the guise of science. This is a conception of science and of librarianship which, if unrestrained, will stifle all true appreciation of books and of people, the two things which make library work a joy and an opportunity, and will develop a generation of librarians who will perceive not the opportunity and cannot know the joy."

LIBRARY SERVICE

Jones, G. P. Presidential address. *Lib. Assistant.* 24:150-159. 1931.

Address delivered at the 36th annual meeting of the Association of Assistant Librarians at Bath, England, June 10, 1931. Traces the development of library work in England since the removal of the penny rate limitation in 1919 and the Governmental report in 1927, which summarized current library practice and policy and in so doing set its seal of approval on them.

Strohm, Adam. Intellectual freedom and integrity. LIB. JOUR. 56:577-580. 1931.

Presidential address at the 53rd annual meeting of the A.L.A. at New Haven, June 22, 1931, by the librarian of the Detroit (Mich.) Public Library. "Obviously we cannot do our part in community service if we live marooned in an institution not in contact with the pulsing life of today. We are citizens deputized by other citizens to administer a special service for public good. We must organize our full strength, keep our resources fluid and our libraries registered as intelligence bureaus to enterprises where creative work and practical skill construct some of the footings to which a civilization of human welfare must be anchored."

This paper is also printed in *Libraries*. 36:287-292. 1931.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Children's Library Yearbook Number Three. Compiled by the Committee on Library work with Children of the American Library Association. Chicago: A.L.A., 1931. pap. 80p. $1.35.

Articles on evaluation of a child's book from the view point of an author (Charles Finger), an illustrator (Dorothy Lathrop), a children's librarian (Alice Jordan), and a bookseller (Elizabeth Palmer). Other articles include one on hospital library work with children, the Brooklyn Children's Museum, German picture books, and the child in relation to the machine age. Directory of children's librarians members of the A.L.A. April 1, 1931, p. 68-80.

LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

Wirt, Edith. English speaking readers in the Foreign Literature Division, Cleveland Public Library. *Libraries*. 36:305-306. 1931.

"The many foreign language classes formed in recent years in night schools, night colleges, and women's clubs have helped augment the size of the English speaking public which now comes to the Foreign Literature division. [It] is equipped to tell inquirers where or with whom they may study anything from Arabic to Swedish. It is thru the American reader, as well as thru the foreign-born reader, that foreign books contribute to the enrichment of American life and literature."

LIGHTING. *See* LIBRARY LIGHTING.

NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Planning gardens for branch libraries. illus. *The Library*. 4:11-12. 1931.

"A feature of each of the eight city owned branch libraries—with the exception of the Business Branch in the center of the city—is the green lawns, the well kept trees and the pleasant gardens that surround them."

ONTARIO. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD ONTARIO.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ILLINOIS

Dedication of new buildings. Chicago; DeKalb; Riverside. *Ill. Libs.* 48-49. 1931.

Brief accounts of the Frederick H. Hild Regional Branch, Chicago Public Library; Haish Memorial Library, DeKalb; and the Riverside Public Library. 11p. of plates showing exterior, interiors and plans (plans are given only for the Haish Memorial Library).

REFERENCE BOOKS

Mudge, I. G., *and others. Reference Books of 1930; an Informal Supplement to Guide to Reference Books, Fifth Edition.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1931. pap. 39p. 70c.

Second issue by the A.L.A. of a supplement formerly published in LIB. JOUR. About 250 books are discussed, including new works, new editions and new volumes of works in progress.

SALARIES

Compton, C. H., *comp.* Salary statistics; public libraries in cities of over 200,000 population. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25:388-391.

Ninth year of compilation. Includes 41 libraries, one more than in 1929.

Hunt, M. L., *comp.* Salary statistics; public libraries in cities of from 75,000-199,000 population. *A.L.A. Bull.* 25:392-395. 1931.

Includes 38 libraries, three less than in the Dec. 1929 list. Eight cities are new to the list. The average salary of chief librarians is $4,154; of assistant librarians, $2,370.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

Beers, Ruth. Technique of the classroom visit. *Libraries*. 36:325-327. 1931.

"The first meeting with a teacher is most important. The librarian hopes to win her cooperation and friendship. In doing so she gains 30 to 50 children, since the teacher's indifference or active stimulation to library use exerts an enormous influence. The fundamental principles of the gentle art of meeting people apply here. Friendliness, tact, courtesy, sympathy, observation, are all in order."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A Handbook for Teacher-Librarians.

Prepared by the Elementary Sub-Committee of the Education Committee of the American Library Association with the assistance of Miss Josephine Dillon, librarian of Mount Auburn Elementary School—Library Curriculum Center of the Cleveland Public Schools. Chicago: A.L.A., 1931. pap. 52p. illus. 65c.

Includes list of 100 children's books the teacher-librarian should have read; 500 books for first purchase in an elementary school library; brief instructions for purchasing and preparing books, and ordering equipment; an article on making over an old classroom into a library; and glossary of library terms.

School Library Yearbook Number Four.

Compiled by the Education Committee of the American Library Association. Chicago: A.L.A., 1931. pap. 278p. $2.50.

School library laws and standards under which the school libraries of the different states of the Union are organized occupy the bulk of this issue of the *Yearbook*. One section includes the provisions of various states for the certification of school librarians. School library progress during 1930 is reported in Part II. Bibliography of references to school libraries, July, 1928—June, 1929 and January-June, 1930, p. 155-195. Directory of school librarians members of the A.L.A. April 1, 1931, p. 257-278.

(Concluded foot of page 671)

The August Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

Ames, Van Meter. INTRODUCTION TO BEAUTY. *Harper.*

Buck, Philo M., Jr. THE GOLDEN THREAD: Being the Romance of Tradition in Literature. *Macmillan* (August 18). $5.

Chase, Stuart. MEXICO. *Macmillan* (August 4). $3.

Darrow, Clarence. A PERSIAN PEARL AND OTHER ESSAYS. *Stratford.* $2.

Dugdale, E. T. S., tr. THE GERMAN DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS (1871-1914). 4 vols. *Harper.* $7.50 per vol. $25. per set.

Ellis, Anne. PLAIN ANNE ELLIS. *Houghton Mifflin* (August 5). $3.50.

Further stories of real life by the author of *The Life of an Ordinary Woman.*

Gowen, Herbert H. A HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE. *Appleton* (August 21). $4.

Green, Fitzhugh Jr. FITZ, JR. WITH THE FLEET. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (August 7). $1.75.

The true and exciting story of a 13-year old boy's cruise aboard the Battleship "California."

Lawrence, John. BERNT BALCHEN, VIKING OF THE AIR. *Brewer, Warren and Putnam* (August 28). $1.75.

The true tale of a modern Viking, whose adventures are more thrilling than fiction.

Mackenzie, Faith Compton. THE SIBYL OF THE NORTH: The Tale of Christina, Queen of Sweden. *Houghton Mifflin.* $4.

Ring, Anne. THE STORY OF THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH. *Dutton* (August 4.)

Thompson, Grace E. THE PRINCE OF SCANDAL. *Harper.*

The story of George the Fourth, of his amours and mistresses.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

Arthur, Helen S. GEMS OF FRIENDSHIP. *Stratford.* $1.50.

The volume comprises a series of letters dealing with love, friendship, duty and kindred aspects of life.

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Correction

THROUGH AN ERROR in the article entitled "South To Open Library Schools" on page 613 of the July, 1931, issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, stating that the University of North Carolina will open a new library school in September a description of the courses for the present summer school is given instead of the school opening in September.

Found At A. L. A.

A GOLD PIN was found at New Haven at A.L.A. Owner may have by describing setting and stone to Edith L. Little, Springfield City Library, Mass.

Current Library Literature

(*Continued from page 668*)

Wheeler, Ann. School library clubs. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 22:153-156. 1931.

Miss Green is librarian of the Pattengill Junior High School, Lansing, Mich. This club utilizes the restless energy of children of the junior high-school age to make scrapbooks, posters, book plates and do other constructive work.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress. First Supplement to the Third Edition, Including Additions to March, 1931. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 37p. 20c.

Includes all additions to the main list of subject headings since the completion of the 3rd ed. in Dec., 1927. It consists of the headings given on "Additions and Changes" lists 1-14, issued during 1928, 1929, and 1930, with additional headings to March, 1931. One new heading is Librarians, Interchange of.

TEACHER-LIBRARIANS. *See* SCHOOL LIBRARIES; TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Lathrop, E. A. Library training for the teacher. illus. *Normal Instructor and Primary Plans.* 40: 55, 75. 1931.

Survey of agencies offering instruction for teacher-librarians and of circulars of information intended to assist teachers in the organization and use of school libraries.

YALE UNIVERSITY. STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Addresses at the Dedication of the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University on April 11, 1931. New Haven: Yale University Lib. Gazette, 1931. pap. 20p. 25c.

Address by Andrew Keogh; Presentation of the Key, by John Anson Garver; Response for the University, by James Rowland Angell; Address by Herbert Putnam; and Benediction by Henry Sloane Coffin. Dr. Keogh's address is reprinted in part in LIB. JOUR. 56:529-533. 1931; President Angell's Response, 56:388; and Dr. Putnam's Address, 56:347-349 (the two latter in full).

BOOKS BY AND ABOUT LIBRARIANS

Severance, Henry Ormal. *The Story of a Village Community.* New York: G. E. Stechert and Co., 1931. cl. 178p. maps. $2.

By the librarian of the University of Missouri. "I lived in the Village of Walled Lake [Mich.] and on farms in the country for fifteen years from 1876-1890 and have visited there occasionally since that time. The descriptions of homes, schools, churches, places of business and of the men and women of the town have been written from personal knowledge."—The author. "Every man past fifty years of age, whose childhood days were spent in an American village, will recognize the story as a picture of his village and of his own boyhood. This is its universal appeal."—From the introduction by Professor Walter Burr.

Opportunities For Librarians

Wanted—Eastern university wants serial cataloger with college degree and at least two or three years' experience cataloging serials. Position open at once. Prefer applicant under thirty-five years of age and now located in an eastern state. W29.

Young woman with six years' experience—large reference library, Chicago, and as college librarian; A.B., B.S., A.M., graduate of Columbia University library school; knowledge of French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek; several months abroad; teacher of Latin and Bibliography, wishes position as reference librarian in university, college, normal or as library school instructor, with opportunity for advancement. W25.

Young man, library school graduate, with experience in public, university and school libraries, desires position as librarian of a small public library or high school library. W24.

Library wanted by Pratt graduate, with experience and certificate. W19.

Librarian (young woman) desires position where interest and ambition are appreciated. Public, school, college, or special library. B.S. degree and library school graduate. Three years in public library and ten in charge of small college library. W22.

Male graduate of New York State Library School, Albany, seeks a position in a city or town in western Connecticut. Has had experience in large public branch and small college libraries. Wishes to change present occupation to be near family. W21.

Wisconsin University and library school graduate with several years' experience in children's work desires change. Wants reference position in college or university library. Available August 15. W23.

Position wanted in library in southwest by library school graduate with seven years' experience. Consider cataloging, children's work, or head of small library. W20.

Young man, college graduate, two years professional training, ten years administrative experience in college and university libraries, desires administrative position beginning September 1. W26.

Young man who has had three years' experience in all processes of a New England public library wishes a post where there is more opportunity for advancement. Has been successful in book reviewing, has organized and conducted book talks, boys' reading clubs, has done reference and publicity work. Refers to librarian of library where at present employed. W28.

Young man, M.A. degree and over a year of library school training, desires a position, not the head, in catalog department of a large public, college or university library. East or middle west preferred, though would consider other localities. Excellent foundation in Latin, good working knowledge of French and German and valuable experience in public documents. Nine years' experience in cataloging. Nature of work of greater interest than salary. Available September 1. W27.

The Calendar Of Events

September 2-4—Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Kittery, Maine.

September 9-11—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Hanover, New Hampshire.

September 17-19—Massachusetts Library Club, fall meeting at New Ocean View Hotel, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

September 19—Northwest District Libraries Association, annual meeting at Port Angeles, Washington.

September 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

September 28—Ohio Library Associaton, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

September 29-30—Vermont Library Association, annual meeting at St. Albans, Vermont.

September 30-October 2—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

October 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

October 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek, Mich.

October 8-10—Colorado and Wyoming Library Associations, joint annual meetings at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

October 14-16—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

October 15-16—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.

October 15-17—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

October 20-22—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

October 28-30—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. Joint meeting with Indiana Trustees Association.

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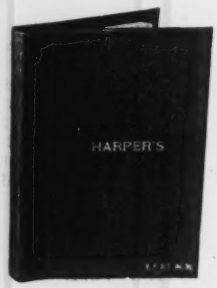

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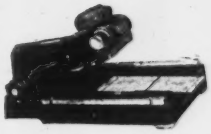

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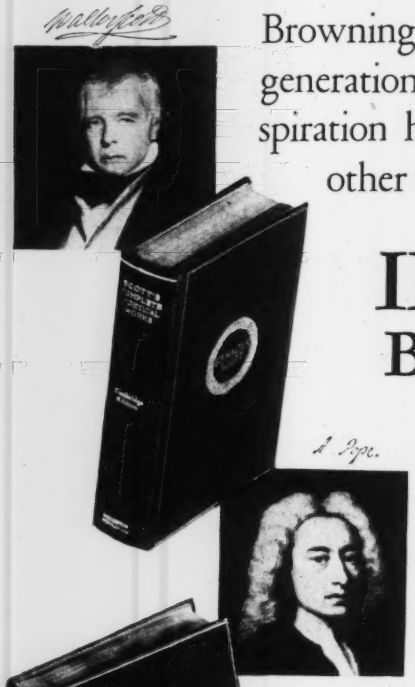

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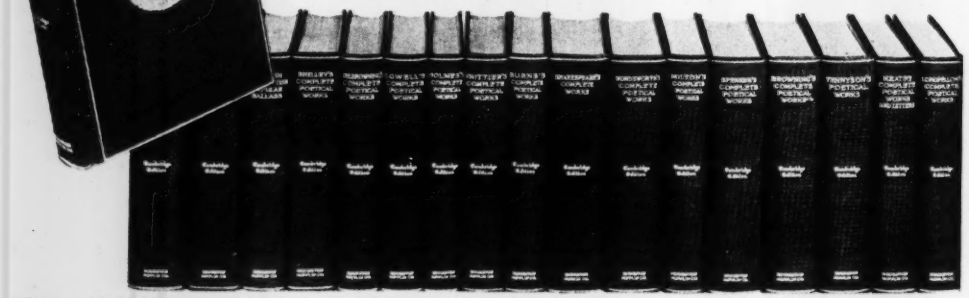

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